THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

NEWS LETTER

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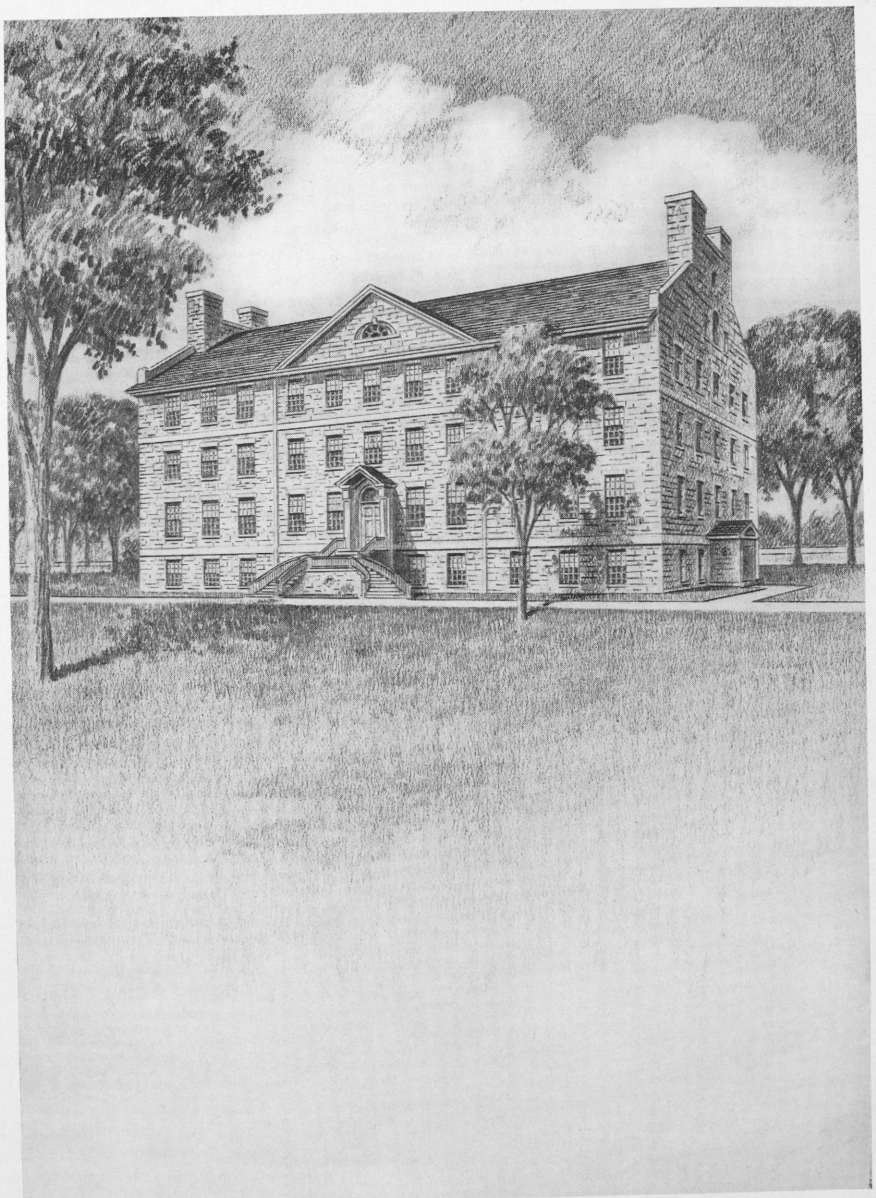

DRAWING BY EDWARD SANBORN

Munroe Hall

Subjects and Predicates

Calendar

The college calendar of events is made up nearly three years in advance. An inquisitive alumnus could learn now practically to the hour when ski jumping for the 1942 Carnival will begin, the date for the 1941 alumni Homecoming, or the 1942 scheduling of Class Day exercises. But if you should still be following a 1938 catalogue, the predicted dates for this year are all balled up. It was discovered last June that so many holidays and examination periods have been added to the calendar during the past decade that the class year was getting short. So another week was added in June and many other adjustments made. Commencement—with the usual schedule of events—comes on the weekend of June 15th, not June 8th as previously advertised. And while they were in the process of date-changing, members of the faculty thought up an entirely new scheme for final examinations to insert in the catalogue. Class work for everyone ends on May 29th this year. Comprehensive examinations for seniors and a reading period for freshmen, sophomores and juniors are arranged concurrently from May 31st to June 6th. Then all final examinations are packed into one week from the sixth to the thirteenth. No *idee fixe*, however, should be established on this question of examinations. Plans for "perfecting" the quizzing of students change with the tides and the next equinox may see the whole academic coastline disfigured again.

Lebensraum

Some day next January there will be more broad, contented smiles on faculty faces than anyone has witnessed at Middlebury in many a year. There will be much coming and going with armfuls of books, papers, files, and pictures; double duty for janitors; long smokey sessions as faculty members, who have seen each other every day for years, get acquainted with each other all over again as office neighbors. The scene will be Munroe Hall, and the occasion moving day. After using corners of classrooms, vacant tables at the Library, the stacks, dormitory rooms and the family parlor, as office accommodations for decades, the idea of having official offices in Munroe Hall will eclipse even the importance of new tiled class rooms.

The man of the hour will be Charles A. Munroe, who left Middlebury (both his native town and alma mater) in 1896, to become a law student at Northwestern. His choice of profession during the next four decades led him to executive positions in a dozen or more public utility companies in the Middlewest, and now his gift of a new class and office building climaxes years of loyal contribution to Middlebury education.

On Commencement weekend returning alumni may identify the construction pile just west of the Chemistry Building as Munroe Hall in the making. This is not to be confused with the rising masonry of Gifford Hall, the dormitory, a few yards further west. Munroe, when completed, will be slightly larger than the Chemistry Building, will be faced with limestone, have four floors, fifteen class rooms, an auditorium on the top floor seating two hundred and fifty, and seventeen faculty offices, most of them double.

Once students and professors move into the new building, everyone is going to wonder where the college has been keeping session for the past two decades, for it will house over half of the departments, a total of fifteen. The Chemistry department will come into its own and at last be able to occupy the entire Chemistry building—all four floors.

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Contributions for the Personal News and Notes of Alumni, and changes in address should be addressed to the alumni or alumnae secretaries: other contributions to the editor.

The News Letter is the official organ of the Associated Alumni and of the Alumnae Association of Middlebury College. It is published by the College at Middlebury, Vermont, quarterly, in September, December, March, and June, and was entered as second-class matter November 15, 1932, at the Middlebury post-office under Act of Congress, August 24, 1912.

Yankee in Louisiana

"Some 60 miles north of New Orleans, a mud road strays off from the main highway, cuts through rich, sombre swampland down to the green levees girdling the Mississippi. There, hidden in an elbow of the river, far from the nearest village, stands a white-columned plantation house. Guarding the house are two gigantic oaks, shrouded in ghostly Spanish moss. The cottages behind the oaks might belong to sugar cane workers or tenant farmers. But the 367 men & women who live at Carville cut no cane, plough no field. They are lepers . . .

"Master of Carville is blue-eyed, white-thatched Dr. Hermon Erwin Hasseltine. Shy in company, but bold in his laboratory, Dr. Hasseltine has traveled from Alaska to Hawaii exploring such rare diseases as hydrophobia, undulant fever, psittacosis (parrot fever)—which he has twice come down with. An authority on leprosy, at 58 he still devotes all his spare hours to research."

Although Dr. Hasseltine, x'02, has been on the *News Letter* calendar for two years, *Time* magazine scooped us last February with a three column story, from which the paragraphs above are quoted. Three years ago Middlebury was honored by his presence at Commencement and the Doctor of Science hood was placed over the academic gown of one of the greatest medical men who ever attended Middlebury. His own modest account of Carville is in this issue, but it furnishes little suggestion of the

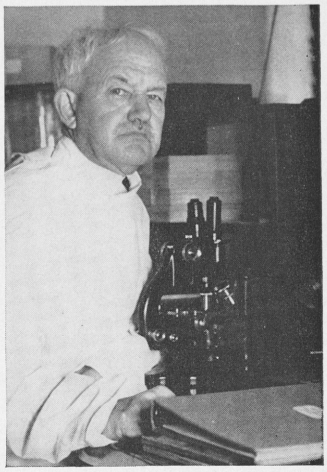
breadth of his swath in the field of medicine.

Dr. Hasseltine attended Middlebury only one year. He went on to the University of Kansas, and the Baltimore Medical College, interned in New York City, and has ever since been in some type of government medical employ, ranging from contract surgeon in the army to ship's surgeon on a revenue cutter off Alaska. His first important work in leprosy started at Honolulu in 1921 when he became director of an investigation station there. Similar research took him, three years later, to New York, then Virginia, and to Louisiana in 1935. Since then he has been keeping alive the long-standing reputation of Carville as a model leper colony, giving counsel to representatives of foreign countries eager to incorporate some of the features of the U.S. Leprosarium in leper colonies abroad.

There is no such thing as a day's "routine" with Dr. Hasseltine. One day may be taken up entirely with the hearing of patients' complaints and requests; another with office and laboratory work, though he feels that the laboratory has of necessity taken a secondary place to his office. "Bench laboratory work and an administrative job don't mix well," he claims—with a note of keen regret. Moreover, almost any time he may receive a new commission from the government calling for a trip to remote parts of the globe. He has been in every state of the Union, to Hawaii and Alaska and two years ago he went to Egypt as chairman of the U. S. delegation to the International Leprosy Congress.

His outstanding recollection of Middlebury undergraduate days includes the hat scrap of 1898, "a melee," he explains, "conceived in the brain of that august trustee, P. Wilds, who informed the sophomores that he would wear a high silk hat to Greek class. . . . That was all that was necessary to start things." That scrap was sufficient basis for a Middlebury tradition which lasted for over thirty years.

During his many years in the south, Dr. Hasseltine has developed a fondness for Spanish moss, wisteria, and the broad marshlands of the lower Mississippi valley, but Vermont still



Dr. Hasseltine, Leprosarium Director

claims first place, and he still maintains a "home" at Bristol, his native town. Every autumn he tries to come north to catch a glimpse of Green Mountain color, and if you meet on a hunting trip a stocky Yankee with a southern drawl, quite misplaced in the back woods of Bristol and Lincoln, chances are he will be Hermon E. Hasseltine, master of Carville, La.

Forest Library

Three years ago, Middlebury inaugurated its first experiment with a dormitory library: members of the Alumnae Association and personal friends started the Cecile Child Allen Collection in Forest Hall. Three years is long enough to provide some indication of the success of the idea. The books have added to Forest Hall a cultural influence that is hard to weigh, but the fact that circulation has risen to 80% is a very tangible commentary on their worth. The library has nearly doubled in size since it was established, and enthusiasm has grown with the increase in books.

Mr. Allen has provided a permanent fund of $1000, the income of which goes toward current purchases—and lest the library ever lose its identity, Mr. Reid Carr, '01, has recently provided plaquettes to be affixed on the six cases which hold the Allen collection. There is little question that alumni who have made contributions to this library are adding immeasurably to undergraduate cultural life.

In Song

If song lyrics serve as reliable memoranda of the Middlebury features that alumni recall at lukewarm sentimental moments, the janitor who touches the switch for the chapel lights should either be given treble his present salary or consider it a privilege which can't be computed in hours or honoraria. That janitor should be a sort of archangel.

In spite of the slight monotony of lyrics about chapel and lights (which inevitably send out their fire to the borders of infinity), the crop of Middlebury songs voluntarily submitted for the new collection was pretty fair. The solicitations brought even better results with the introduction of new tuneful characters like Aaron Petty, Joseph Battell, A. Barton Hepburn, Jeremiah Atwater, and a lot of the forgotten presidents.

No match for "Fair Harvard" or "Lord Jeffery" has as yet put in its appearance, but we have at least survived the hymn and ditty period. The 1924 songbook contained twenty Middlebury songs and about as many "other songs" ranging from "Jingle Bells" to "Old Black Joe." The new collection will run close to eighty pages and all of them will present Middlebury items, new and old. Among the survivals from previous editions are such favorites as "Gamaliel Painter's Cane," "Centennial Hymn," "The Panther Song," "Victory," "Over Hill, Over Dale." Mrs. Reginald Savage, '24, has written some lilting music for a piece on Joseph Battell; Professor Davis collaborated with a student in producing "Alma Mater of the Snows;" Mrs. E. J. Wiley, '12, has added four more numbers to bring her total to seven; and "Ted" Lang, '17, has contributed another "Alma Mater" and a Middlebury march, with words by his daughter Janet, '41; and probably the biggest hit in the book will be "Panther of Middlebury" by Dr. Joseph McCormick, '07.

One major feature of the new edition will be songs of Middlebury fraternities and sororities. The Pi Phis may now join Tri Delts in chorus, and the Chi Psis may even feel at home around

a D.U. piano. We can promise you that you'll like the new book.

It will be out September first and instead of the 1924 price tag of $1.35, the new one will be marked fifty cents. Send stamps, check, money order to the Middlebury College Press. adv.

White Chief

For the past five years there has been a major gap in Commencement week personnel—a gap that no army of secretaries, assistants, and faculty deputies could ever quite fill: "Cy" Seymour, '27, hasn't been back. During the early '30's he became almost a fixed tradition as dispenser and collector of the vast assortment of Commencement tickets—organizer, mediator, secretary, welcoming committee, all in one and everywhere at once.

Howard Carleton Seymour will again be among the Commencement absentees in 1940. That week-end he will be nearly three thousand miles from the campus riding hard over the dry Indian wastelands of New Mexico, supervising new construction, worrying over school finances, talking crops and cattle with Indian farmers, disciplining errant young brownskins and winding up the day as chaperon at an Indian party. Such are the duties of the Superintendent of Boarding Schools in the United States Agency, Indian Service, Department of the Interior.

"Cy" had just completed his master's at Harvard and taken a job at Medford when he received a wire from New Mexico late in December 1935 urging him to accept the superintendency. It all came out of the clear blue but within two weeks he had settled his affairs in Greater Boston and was heading southwest with his wife "Judie" (Ada Geraldine Haley, '32).

Once arrived in Santa Fe, he discovered he had taken on a bigger assignment than he had figured back in the Christmas quiet of New England: the guidance of four hundred students in the Santa Fe Indian School, seven hundred more in the Albuquerque Indian School (the two schools are sixty miles apart), one hundred and sixty-one employees to administer an educational program; an annual congressional appropriation of $400,000 to budget; over one hundred school buildings to try to remember the names of. It was a colossal job, but "Cy" somehow managed to take it in his stride, just as if they were minor details of a Commencement Week program or a Bread Loaf Summer Session. Even after four years of the job he admits it's like running a five-ring circus all at once.

The schools include grades from seven to twelve with a P.G. course of two years in many instances. Nearly the whole range of the ordinary grammar and high school curriculum is served up—minus such decorations as geometry, Latin and foreign languages (English is the only "foreign" language stressed!) The girls specialize in home economics, arts and crafts; the boys in agriculture, arts, crafts and trades, which include (to mention a few) carpentry, cabinet-making, plumbing, electricity, masonry, house painting, shoe repairing, tailoring, sheet metal work, farm mechanics, general mechanics, auto mechanics, harness making, dairying, drafting, blacksmithing, and leather work. In effect the schools are miniature, self-dependent communities, and "Cy" is mayor, judge, lawyer, social director, professor, prexy—though his only accredited title is the modest "Superintendent."

In addition "Cy" somehow manages to keep up a formidable list of hobbies that would make the average prof and educator tired to read about:

Mr. Seymour and Indian Students: Narcisco Abeyta, Navajo painter, and Ramoncita Cruz, drum majorette

photography (particularly for color slides,) woodwork, cabinet making, refinishing antiques, hiking, camp-craft, handball, softball, and tennis. But his favorite hobby is model engineering. Avowedly he's building a model railroad for his two boys, aged five and two respectively. But even "Judie," loyal and sympathetic in all things, questions who that rolling stock really is being built for.

Profile

In company with Bowdoin, Brown, Hamilton, Rochester, Union, Amherst, Dartmouth, and Wesleyan, Middlebury accepted an invitation from the Carnegie Institute this year to try out a new system of intelligence accounting which the Foundation has been working up for several years. After the results of a six-hour written grilling are computed, a student can look at a graph and discover just what his general knowledge is in relation to his knowledge in a special field, just where he stands intellectually in relation to the average of other students of similar age and with similar training in other colleges. It sounds complicated, but it is the neatest idea yet contrived for measuring education. No one can pass the examination, no one can fail. The old idea of passing and failing is eliminated. There is no such thing as a grade—only a set of profile lines on a graph sheet. A heavy line across the five hundred level indicates the average, and the individual's profiles zigzag over, under or across this line. To derive the lines, a student has to take tests in four parts, three of which are the same for all, while the fourth is an advanced test in some special field, usually his major. Subjects covered on the general parts of the examinations are: physics, chemistry, literature, fine arts, biological sciences, history, government, economics, mathematics, and "verbal factor."

The original impetus for the scheme was a desire on the part of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton to find a method of comparing bodies of knowledge assimilated by students of widely different background and training. Ultimately institutions may be able to evolve a common entrance examination for graduate schools.

Much will be heard about these

examinations in the future. This is an advance warning. If a college graduate looking for a job walks into your office and asks if you'd like to see his intelligence profile, don't look for a studio portrait.

Here Today, Gone Tomorrow

Backed by a sound business notion that Chicago and Boston ought to be brought a few hours nearer, American Airlines last March inaugurated a new schedule between the two cities. It was a big event, with Governor Saltonstall, the Acting Mayor of Boston, and the Executive Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at the takeoff. The man given the honor of piloting this first run was Captain Charles W. ("Red") Allen, '29. The last time the *News Letter* heard from "Red" was back in 1933, just after he had returned from a series of sourdough trips to Labrador and was looking for a job. American Airlines wasn't slow in finding him. By the middle of the summer in 1934 he was flying regular schedules as co-pilot out of Newark, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, and two years later had been promoted to First Pilot (Captain to the airlines), doing both Chicago-St. Louis and Chicago-Detroit schedules. And now he has been shifted to alternate assignments between Chicago and Boston, Chicago and New York. The signal flight of last March was no more difficult than any one of his daily trips—still, being picked for the occasion meant something more than ordinary local-boy-made-good.

"Red" can and has flown almost any standard airline equipment of the last ten years, including: Ford tri-motors, Curtiss Condors, Stinson tri-motors, Vultees, Douglas DC-2's and DC-3's. The Douglas DC-3 is the standard plane with American Airlines now; most of the others are obsolete. He has no more uneasiness taking off in a plane than in backing out of the garage. "Why should I have," he exclaims, "when it's a darn sight safer than driving a car down into the Chicago loop?"

Anyone meticulously requiring eggs and bacon at exactly 7:45 every morning year in and year out, or eight hours' sleep spaced precisely between 10:30 p.m. and 7:30 a.m. had best stay out of

Captain Allen, '29, receives "clearance" from Governor Saltonstall.

flying, according to Captain Allen's advice. On his Chicago-New York run, for instance, the crew (Captain, First Officer and stewardess) leave Chicago one day and return the next, then get a day off, and the next time get two days off. One month all flights are daytime; the next month, afternoon; the third, night trips. It sounds hard on Mrs. Allen's household schedule, since she also has Richard, aged four, and Winifred, aged one, to keep in good spirits. But "Red" waves this aside with the curt comment; "Airline wives soon learn to treat it all as perfectly normal." (Incidentally Edna wasn't a stewardess).

In the nine years since "Red" graduated from the U.S. Navy Flying School at Pensacola and received his first commission as Ensign in the Naval Reserve he has added up air thrills aplenty; the most memorable ones that he can recall offhand are his first flight in a Navy single-seat fighter, the first sight of the hills of eastern Cuba through low morning clouds, the jungles of Panama rising out of the ocean, the Labrador coast with unbelievable colors on the mountains and iceburgs at sea, yes, and the night his ship was struck by lightning over Canada. "This seems to be the kind of thing that stands out and makes the game lots of fun," he says—like any other flier. "There is a sense of detachment or something like that which keeps flying interesting and gets in the blood."

French Roundup

"Arms and a Language," in the March issue of the *News Letter*, brought in a bevy of queries on how the French School will be affected by the war. M. Guilloton, 1940 Director, and Dr. Freeman, Dean, have combed correspondence, hearsay, and ether waves to report as follows:

"The Middlebury French School will open this summer, doing business as usual, with only a few gaps in the ranks of her faculty. Probably because of the fact that military operations in the early part of the war were restricted to a small front, France has not called back many of her subjects residing abroad. Middlebury is well represented, however, in the war news.

"First of all is Professor André Morize, Director of the French School since 1926, who was appointed at the very outset of the war Directeur du Cabinet at the Commissariat à l'Information, in charge of all French news and propaganda service in France and abroad. The Commissaire was M. Jean Giraudoux, well-known novelist and playwright, life-long friend of M. Morize, and a visitor at Middlebury last summer. It was M. Morize's task to create the organization of the Information Office in the frantic beginnings of this "war of nerves." Since the appointment of a new head of the Ministry of Information under the Chamber of Deputies, no change seems to have been made in the importance of M. Morize's labors, according to latest information. His voice was recently heard in this country over the radio in a short-wave broadcast addressed to his friends and former students.

"Other former members of the school faculty are working at the Information Office. M. Louis Joxe

(summer of 1938) is in M. Morize's office, with similar functions. Mme Yvonne Michel (summer of 1939) is in charge of the office staff of the North American Section in the same office, and is credited with outstanding service. M. de Lanux, visiting professor in the summers of 1936 and 1939, was attached to the North American Section, but resigned in December, and is now touring this country as a private citizen, lecturing on subjects connected with the basis for a future and permanent peace. His magazine articles on war topics are becoming increasingly popular. He visited Middlebury and spoke in Mead Chapel on April twenty-third.

"M. Ascoli, professor at the Sorbonne, and visiting professor here in 1932, '33, and '37, is mobilized as a major in the army. He was severely wounded in the last war and is now attached to the anti-air-raid and black-out service in Paris. He gives his lectures at the Sorbonne in uniform. His two older boys, one of whom spent a summer in Middlebury, are also in the French army.

"M. Louis Landré, president of the French Association of Modern Language Teachers, and Middlebury 1935 and 1938, is a captain attached to the artillery staff. He still hopes to come to this country on furlough this summer to teach at Columbia.

"M. Darbelnet, Middlebury 1938 and 1939, an expert translator and interpreter, is "somewhere in France" acting as liaison-agent with the British army. He took his bride to Europe last summer, was mobilized, and she is still in Paris, from where she succeeds in stealing an occasional visit to him.

"M. Chamaillard, professor at the Lycée of Bordeaux, and Middlebury 1930 and 1933, was appointed at Middlebury for the second semester of the present year, to replace M. Ranty who is on leave. He was mobilized in September, however, and left his wife and six-weeks old baby for his post in the general staff office of an artillery regiment at the front.

"M. Jean-Paul Moulinot, who directed the theatrical activities of the French School the past two summers, is mobilized as sergeant, placing his great talent as an actor at the service of the Théâtre aux Armées which entertains soldiers at the front.

Forty Fair

The two red-letter days at Flushing Meadows this summer are August 25th and September 22nd. Both are Sabbaths, both Middlebury Days. The Middlebury Alumnae Associations of New York and New Jersey are the sponsors and their representatives with Miss Lois Bestor, Alumnae Secretary, will play hostess to Middleburieans at the College and University Women's Center, Hall of Special Exhibits, (near the Pennsylvania Station exit). And besides, there will be a special New York Alumnae luncheon at the Center, June 8th at one o'clock. Alumni as well as alumnae are welcome at the Center where literature of schools and colleges, registers, and refreshments will be on display all summer. Be sure to register on Middlebury Day. Someone will be looking for you.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

(Daylight Saving Time)

Thursday, June 13th

9:00 p.m. Senior Ball, Middlebury Inn

Friday, June 14th

2:00 p.m. Registration, Starr Library
8:15 p.m. "Our Town," Playhouse

Saturday, June 15th

9:00 a.m. Trustees' Meeting
9:30 a.m. Class Day Exercises
10:30 a.m. Alumni Council, Old Chapel (open meeting)
11:30 a.m. Alumnae Association, Forest Hall
1:00 p.m. Barbecue
4:00–6:00 p.m. Reception on the lawn of the President's Home
6:00 p.m. Class Reunion Dinners
8:15 p.m. "Our Town," Playhouse
9:00 p.m. Alumni Informal Dance, Gymnasium

Sunday, June 16th

9:00 a.m. Alumnae Breakfast
10:45 a.m. Baccalaureate Service
12:30 p.m. Phi Beta Kappa Dinner
3:30 p.m. Sorority Reunions
5:00 p.m. Twilight Musicale, Mead Chapel
7:00 p.m. Step Singing, Arcade of Forest Hall
8:00 p.m. Informal Reading, Abernethy Library

Monday, June 17th

10:30 a.m. Commencement Exercises, Speaker, Dr. W. A. Neilson, President Emeritus, Smith College.

Fraternity reunions to be scheduled

Middlebury Playing Cards

First there were Middlebury plates, a Middlebury wall paper has been in preparation for three years, and now there are Middlebury playing cards—two decks boxed, reversed colors, $1.25. They're on sale at the Bookstore and the Alumnae Office. Proceeds go to the Marion L. Young Memorial Scholarship.

Sports Scores

BASEBALL

			Opp.	*Midd.*
April	18	Colgate	Cancelled	
	19	Hartwick	14	2
	20	Union	Cancelled	
	26	Boston Univ.	4	5
	27	St. Michaels	17	3
May	1	St. Lawrence	8	3
	2	Clarkson	5	9
	4	Vermont	5	2
	8	St. Lawrence	7	5
	9	Vermont	13	2
	11	Norwich	20	4
	15	St. Michaels	16	4
	18	Norwich	9	8

TRACK

April	20	Union	Cancelled	
	27	R.P.I.	56½	69½
May	4	Williams	91	44
	11	Vermont	69	66
	18	E.I.C.A.A.		
	25	N.E.I.C.AAA		

TENNIS

April	26	R.P.I.	5	4
	27	N.Y. State Teachers	Cancelled	
May	2	Williams	Cancelled	
	3	Suffolk	Cancelled	
	4	New Hampshire	Cancelled	
	9	Vermont	3	6
	10	St. Michaels	0	9
	11	Springfield	6	3
	14	St. Lawrence	4	3
	15	Colgate	9	0
	18	Vermont		
	23	Norwich		

GOLF

May	1	Williams	9	0
	2	Union	7½	1½
	3	R.P.I.	Cancelled	
	10	Norwich	5	1
	16	Connecticut State		
	18	Union		
	24	Norwich		

National Leprosarium

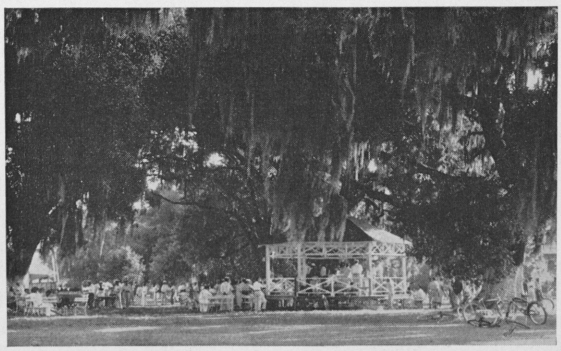
By HERMON E. HASSELTINE, x'02, *Director, U. S. Marine Hospital, Carville, La.*

ON the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, approximately 25 miles south of Baton Rouge, stands an institution unlike any other in the United States. It is officially known as the United States Marine Hospital at Carville, Louisiana, and its more descriptive title, the National Leprosarium, indicates its unusual function. It is the only institution in the continental United States devoted exclusively to the care and treatment of persons suffering from leprosy. It is maintained by the United States Government and operated by the United States Public Health Service under the direction of the Federal Security Agency. It receives as patients only persons suffering from leprosy, though the co-existence of other diseases with leprosy brings a varied assortment of human ailments to its doors. All necessities, and some luxuries, of life are provided by the Government without charge to patients.

To a majority of persons, the term leprosy suggests a chronic, loathesome, communicable disease of Biblical times, which caused its sufferers to be segregated "without the camp" of the Israelites returning from Egypt. It is quite certain that the Biblical descriptions of leprosy included several skin diseases now scientifically known under other names. Even today leprosy presents to science numerous perplexing problems, though modern science has made some progress in its fight against this oldest of communicable diseases.

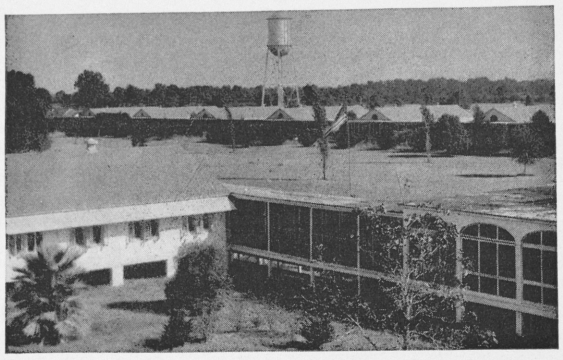
The development of the science of bacteriology has made the greatest contribution to our modern knowledge of leprosy, in that it has shown that leprosy follows the general laws of other diseases caused by a specific living organism; that it is not a condition that arises "de novo"; that there is a more concrete explanation for its origin than a visitation of the wrath of the Gods. Bacteriology has given us a definite organism associated with the disease, on which diagnosis of the condition is made certain. This organism *Mycobacterium leprae,* discovered by Hansen of Norway in 1874, is in all probability the specific cause of the disease. However, complete scientific proof of its etiologic role is not yet at hand, for the reason that no animal has been found that will take the disease consistently under experimental conditions. It might be added that experimental attempts to produce the disease in man in a limited number of trials have been without result or, if apparently successful, open to serious scientific criticism that makes their value uncertain.

Leprosy probably came to the United States from several sources. The first known leprosy hospital in the western hemisphere was founded at Cartagena, Colombia, early in the 16th Century. The disease apparently was brought to the Gulf Coast of the United States from the West Indies, and probably also from Africa, through the slave trade. It seems to have entered through Louisiana, chiefly at New Orleans. A hospital for the detention of those suffering from leprosy was established in 1766 near the mouth of the Mississippi while Louisiana was under Spanish rule. Later the disease seemed to subside though in all probability it was not recognized, or perhaps ignored. About 1880 it became so apparent that medical men began discussion of the handling of the problem and finally in 1894, largely through the efforts of the late Isadore Dyer, M.D., of New Orleans, the State of Louisiana founded the Louisiana Leper Home. The State leased an abandoned rice plantation at



Holiday games under the live oaks at the Leprosarium

Indian Camp, Louisiana (now Carville), and late in November 1894, brought eight leprous patients up the river on a coal barge towed by a tug, and landed them on the river bank in front of the site chosen for the Home, on December 1, 1894. The institution had many difficulties to overcome. A more favorable location for the institution was sought, but the inhabitants of every community to which the transfer of the Home was contemplated opposed such action so vigorously, and at times so violently, that the State ultimately purchased the plantation at Indian Camp, built comfortable buildings for patients' quarters, and demolished the old slave shacks that had been used up to that time.



Patients' quarters at Carville

The State Institution continued its efforts to care for patients from Louisiana, and occasionally admitted a sufferer from neighboring states until 1921. On the whole, Louisiana made a very creditable showing, notwithstanding the many obstacles encountered.

In 1917 Congress passed an Act providing for the establishing of a National Leprosarium. On account of delays incident to the World War it was February 1, 1921, before the purchase and transfer of the Louisiana Leper Home was completed and the National Leprosarium came into being. Ninety patients of the Louisiana Home were admitted to the Government Institution by transfer and others were admitted from various states.

During the period 1894-1921, 338 persons suffering from leprosy were admitted to the State Home. Since 1921, 929 individuals, excluding those that had been patients in the State Home, have been admitted. Of this number, 223 have come from Louisiana, 175 from California, 164 from Texas, 111 from New York, 65 from Florida and 191 from all other states combined. Patients have been admitted from 38 states and the District of Columbia. About one-third of those admitted were foreign-born, nearly another third are American-born of foreign parentage. The larger groups of alien birth are in the following order: Mexican, Filipino, Chinese, West Indian, Italian, Greek. One of the surprising facts noted in the United States, particularly in the southern states, is a lower incidence of leprosy in the negro than in the white race.

During the period 1894 to 1939, inclusive, 288 persons who were admitted because of leprosy have succeeded in arresting the progress of the disease and have been granted conditional release, permitting them to return to their homes if they wish to do so. Forty-nine of this number have suffered relapses and had to return to the hospital. Twenty-nine who have been granted conditional release have elected to remain at the hospital. At present there are 364 patients in the Leprosarium.

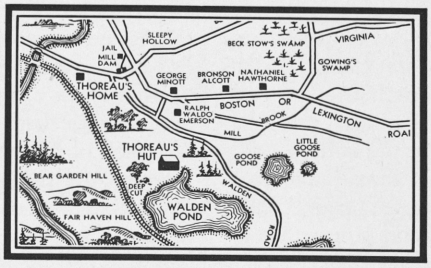
The hospital has a resident staff of four physicians and one dentist, fourteen trained nurses and about two hundred employees. The hospital is virtually a community in itself, maintaining its own water, sewerage, and electrical systems, its own laundry, bakery, and dairy farm. Religious services are held regularly in two chapels, Roman Catholic and Protestant, each having a resident chaplain on the reservation. A school for patients of school age, and for such adults as elect to attend, is maintained by the Government.

Each patient has a room by himself in dormitories designed to accommodate eleven or twelve patients in each building. Each building is equipped with modern plumbing conveniences, electric water cooler, and when contemplated rebuilding is completed, electric fans in each room will be provided. Steam heat from a central heating plant in cold weather, and hot and cold water are provided at all times.

Ambulant patients are served meals in a central cafeteria. Blind and disabled patients and those temporarily confined to the Infirmary by intercurrent ailments, are [*Continued on page 16*]

Competent Witness

By CHARLOTTE MOODY



"I ORDINARILY plod along a sort of whitewashed prison entry, subject to some indifferent or even grovelling mood. I do not distinctly realize my destiny. I have turned down my light to the merest glimmer and am doing some task which I have set myself. I take incredibly narrow views, live on the limits and have no recollection of absolute truth. Mushroom institutions hedge me in. But suddenly, in some fortunate moment, the voice of eternal wisdom reaches me, even in the strain of the sparrow and liberates me, whets and clarifies my senses, makes me a competent witness."

Every sentient human being can understand these words of Thoreau only too well, for they are germane to everyone's experience. Everyone remembers "a fortunate moment" when for no clearly defined reason our eyes were suddenly capable of seeing farther, our ears became more acute, all our senses were heightened. This can happen, apparently, because every black twig of a tree is distinct against the citrous yellow of a sunset sky in winter; it can happen just as well in a market at nine o'clock on an otherwise unnotable morning when the meat counter is cool under one's wrist and the eggplants and oranges look as if they had come straight from Tyre instead of from almost anywhere via Albany. If the origin of these experiences is mysterious the results are less so, for we remember them always. These fragments are what make our lives significant and yet, compared, the greater parts of most of our lives are spent riding in a sort of spiritual subway, hurtling along through a tunnel under the earth, hanging to a strap or sitting with subway expressions—dull, bemused, vacant—on our faces. Some people have more moments of being aware—or alive—than others. If they have enough of them, such people are poets.

All this is by way of wordy but humble preamble to introduce a book which is published June first by the Middlebury College Press. It is called *The Concord Saunterer* and includes an essay by Reginald L. Cook on the nature mysticism of Thoreau, some original letters of Thoreau and a check list of Thoreauviana to be found in the Abernethy Library at this college. This last has been compiled by Miss Viola C. White, an exhaustive (and surely exhausting) labour, which will be of interest to enthusiasts as well as of great value to students of Thoreau. Lack of space in the *News Letter* and lack (alas) of scholarship prevent intelligible comment on the complete contents of this volume. It is with Mr. Cook's essay alone that we are here concerned.

People have been walking to some purpose around Middlebury. If this was obvious from Miss White's *Not Faster than a Walk*, it is even more so now. There is, southeast of the campus, a path that leads through a patch of woods and through wide fields. It is known affectionately as "Doc Cook's walk." Other people take that walk, but it is his walk, just the same, as certainly as the Concord swamps and fields were Thoreau's. This, among many other reasons, is a reason why Mr. Cook was singularly fitted to write about Thoreau and nowhere is this more apparent than in the introductory section which describes Thoreau's Concord, where there are "fields like thresholds" and where all the wildness of wild nature could be found implicit in wild huckleberries growing in a swamp—berries which were "insipid, inedible, tough and hairy" and which showed Thoreau a new world. "Equipped with good stout shoes tied in a square knot," says Mr. Cook, "he felt like an armed man."

But Concord was just where Thoreau happened to live. He would have been the same man anywhere. Mr. Cook proceeds to an intensely interesting discussion of the conflict in Thoreau between the natural-scientist [*Continued on page 16*]

Philosophy and the Modern Curriculum

By CHARLES HILLIS KAISER, *Chairman of the Philosophy Department*

"NOW for a *rigmarole* ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! I'll give you a description of one days business in College and see how you feel—But the bell calls me to recitation so I will defer it till afternoon—Now go it—In the first place or at least the first thing I hear in the morning is the old college bell rattling away and calling out in an underhanded tone 'Get up there you lazy beast get up and come to the Chapel' So I have to bound in less than a giffin and some times I hardly get my boots on and jacket buttoned up before I have to grab my hat and clipper—Well we go up to the Chapel and tend prayers which takes about 15 minutes. I might have said the bell rings for us to come at 5 O.C. After prayers we go into the recitation room and spend 1 hour in reciting then we go to breakfast get back to our rooms and just get regulated for study when the old bell rings for 8 O.C. this puts us in mind to be ready for the recitation at 11 O.C. and so we have to put in like everything and before a fellow knows it rattle away again the old bell for 11 O.C. then we have to put off whether we are ready or not—spend 1 hour when the bell rings at 12 O.C. and we go to dinner, get to our rooms and have from 2 O.C. till 4 to do what we wish read write and Sit still. At 4 O.C. the old bell rings again and we go to lectures on Chemistry and Philosophy spend 1 hour—go to prayers after prayers go to supper after supper come back to our rooms and prepare for the morning recitation and so it goes from day to day week to week month to month and year to year. We must keep just on this round as regular as clock work. O! tis too bad but we must go it—"

This is an extract from a letter written by Byron Sunderland of the class of 1838 to Isiah Mattison of North Bennington. A glance at the "Course of Study and Instruction" for 1839-40 easily convinces one that the severity in the daily regimen, so vividly described by Sunderland, was matched by an equal rigor in the "course of study". One studied not merely Locke and Stewart but also trigonometry and conic sections, not merely Sophocles and Tacitus, but also Olmstead and Herschel. One must remember too that this rigor was maintained during one of the darkest years in the history of the College when, as a result of the "religious revivals" of 1836-37, Middlebury had less than a hundred students and no president.

The rigor of the curriculum at Middlebury one hundred years ago is accompanied by a balance and richness, however, that is a source of wonder and nostalgia to a modern educator. That this program of studies should be so well-knit and so nicely proportioned is less amazing when one recognizes in it the imprint of the old trivium and quadrivum, the seven liberal arts of rhetoric, grammar, logic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music which are themselves the pale images of a program of study instituted by no less a genius than Plato himself. The history of the retreat of "liberal arts" colleges from this classic

FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR
Contemporary Civilization	*Social and Economic History of United States*	*Comparative Government*	*Elements of Drafting* . . . *Mechanical Drawing*
History of English Literature	*County and Municipal Government and Administration in the United States*	*The Financial Organization of Society*	*Economic Thought and Modern Economic Tendencies*
The Government of the United States	*Physical Geology* . . . *Historical Geology*	*Marketing and Principles of Exchange* . . . *Transportation*	*Government Finance* . . . *Special course in Economics*
Principles of Speech	*The Principles of Economics*	*Labor Conditions and Problems*	*American History*
Beginners' German	*Play Production*	*Play Direction and Dramatic Interpretation* . . . *Advanced Studies in Drama*	*Educational Psychology*

An Undergraduate Schedule 1936–40

liberal arts ideal during the past century is too well-known to bear repeating, but there are certain circumstances of this retreat at Middlebury that are of considerable interest and significance.

The beginning of the retrenchment is heralded by the word "optional" which appears in the catalogue for 1880 opposite two subjects of the spring term of the sophomore class: Calculus and French. The next indication is the appearance in 1882-83 of "Departments of Instruction" and in 1886-87 of a "Latin-Scientific Course for such students as desire to omit the Greek and pursue other studies in its place." In 1887-88 comes the division of degrees into A.B. and B.S., and in 1890-91 electives are formally introduced in the junior and senior years of both courses.

An almost complete "modernization" of the curriculum appears in 1908-09 with the introduction of the semester system, the extension of electives to the freshman and sophomore years, the listing and description of courses within the departments of instruction as an alternative to a description within an integrated plan of study, the introduction of a "Department of Pedagogy," and the displacement of the classical course by the "Latin-Scientific."

There were now (1909-10) three courses which the student might select: the pedagogical, the classical (corresponding roughly to the older Latin-Scientific), and the scientific. In 1913-14, this "course system" is replaced by the "group system"; "Under the group system, courses of instruction are ranked in three grades, A, B, and C; departments of instruction are arranged in three groups, the languages, the humanities, and the sciences; and students begin with their sophomore year to elect their courses on a system of major and minor subjects of study." The age of complication has set in! A complex system of majors and minors held until 1926-27 and from then until 1936 a less complex set of requirements, governing principally the first two years but assuring adequate concentration in the last two. In 1936 the B.S. degree was abolished, the freshman courses in History of English Literature and Contemporary Civilization became the only required courses, concentration was assured by the institution of Fields of Planned Study, and distribution by the requirement of the election of at least twelve hours in each of the groups mentioned above.

Let us now look at these groups themselves and particularly at the group originally entitled "humanities." This group included "Economics and Social Science, Fine Arts, History, Music, Pedagogy, Philosophy, Political Science." This is not an exhaustive nor accurate list of "the humanities," but what is important is that it [*Continued on Page 16*]

COURSE OF STUDY AND INSTRUCTION
1839–40

Freshman Class

Fall Term—*Xenophon's Cyropaedia; Folsom's Livy; Day's Algebra; Webster's English Grammar; Porter's Analysis.*
Spring Term—*Xenophon's Cyropaedia finished; Livy finished; Day's Algebra finished; Porter's Analysis continued; Tytler's History.*
Summer Term—*Homer's Iliad (Felton's Edition); Horace's Odes; Playfair's Euclid; Tytler's History finished.*
Through the year—*Greek Testament on Monday morning; written translations from Latin and Greek and from English into Latin; frequent exercises in reading and speaking.*

Sophomore Class

Fall term—*Homer's Iliad continued; Horace continued; Playfair's Euclid finished; Jamieson's Rhetoric.*
Spring Term—*Xenophon's Memorabilia; Cicero de Officiis; Day's Mathematics—Logarithms, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids and Isoperimetry; Jamieson's Rhetoric finished.*
Summer Term—*Demosthenes and Aeschines (de Corona); Tacitus's History; Day's Mathematics—Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation and Surveying; Spherical Trigonometry; Whately's Logic.*
Through the year—*Greek Testament on Monday morning; written translations from Latin and Greek; English compositions; exercises in speaking.*

Junior Class

Fall Term—*Demosthenes and Aeschines continued; Tacitus finished; Bridge's Conic Sections; Olmstead's Philosophy; Turner's Chemistry.*
Spring Term—*Greek Tragedies—Electra of Sophocles and Alcestis of Euripides; Cicero de Oratore; Olmstead's Philosophy finished; Turner's Chemistry finished.*
Summer Term—*Greek Tragedies finished; Cicero de Oratore finished; Herschel's Astronomy; Paley's Evidences of Christianity; Gray's Botany and Beck's Botany.*
Through the year—*Greek Testament on Monday morning; frequent exercises in composition; forensic discussions and declamations.*

Senior Class

Fall Term—*Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric; Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy; Vattell's Law of Nature and Nations; Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding; Zoology; Dana's Mineralogy.*
Spring Term—*Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind; Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind; Butler's Analogy; Dana's Mineralogy finished; Geology; Latin and Greek.*
Summer Term—*Brown's Lectures continued; Butler's Analogy finished; Paley's Natural Theology; Latin and Greek.*
Through the year—*Greek Testament on Monday morning; frequent exercises in composition, elocution and forensic discussion.*

Wailiilii Angoras

By CLARA MAY HEMENWAY, '34, *Manchester, Vt.*

RABBITS—not goats—are the basis of the angora business. All angora yarns, garments or fabrics have their origin in the wool of the rabbit and not goats or cats. The angora industry is several centuries old. It was well established in France in the eighteenth century and soon afterwards found its way across the Channel to England. This rabbit, a distinct species, has been developed for wool production through selective breeding. On show specimens the wool may reach a length of ten or eleven inches. For several years it has had a firm foothold as a Canadian industry and to an ever increasing extent in the United States.

(Left to right) Princess Kaiulani and Miss Hemenway

Abercorn, Quebec, home of the Angoras of Abercorn, serves as the center for the industry in this section. It is from these rabbits that the Wailiilii Angoras originated, and where some of the handwoven and knitted garments on display are produced.

The industry was launched in southern Vermont, a few miles north of Manchester, in June 1939, with the arrival of fifteen rabbits and a choice selection of imported yarns and garments. It was decided to use the name Wailiilii Angoras because of the small pond tucked into the Green Mountains in the new home of these snow-white beauties. *Wailiilii* (Y-Lee-Lee) is of Hawaiian derivation meaning "little pond."

The pure-white pedigreed rabbit, with its ruby eyes and fluffy coat, is a real snowball in appearance. Due to the value of its coat, each rabbit is kept in an individual wire-floored hutch. This insures cleanliness, as all waste is removed from any possible contact with the animal. Scrupulous sanitation is absolutely necessary for health and big wool-production. The individual hutch also makes for cleaner wool and for an accurate pedigree record in breeding. A visit to the rabbitry will show each rabbit with a tattooed number in its ear—the key to the pedigree. Also each one has a name. An accurate record is kept of the ancestors for at least three generations.

At one end of the hutch is a rack for hay or rowan and a water container. Standard feedings are made in the morning and evening with oats and a special mash, respectively. This is supplemented by various greens such as dandelion, plantain, lettuce and carrots in season. However, this must be carefully regulated, as such feed as cabbage, peapods—so avidly eaten by the cotton-tail—is fatal to the angora.

Each doe has three or four litters a year with an average of five bunnies per litter. These babies are born in a nest box placed in her hutch ten days before kindling. The doe has an ample supply of straw at this time from which she makes her nest, carefully lined with wool pulled from her own body. During [*Continued on page 17*]

Rivera---American Giotto

By HARRY G. OWEN, '23, *Dean, Bread Loaf School of English*

EVEN geniuses have ridden to fame on the back of a patron: Virgil because he dedicated the *Aeneid* to the Emperor Augustus; Giotto because he painted the Arena Chapel for Enrico Scrovegni, the most notorious userer of his time; Michelangelo because he built a chapel for the repose of uneasy Medici souls. Diego Rivera may hope that posterity will not remember him only because he rented a house to Leon Trotsky or because Mr. Rockefeller disliked his portrait of Lenin. For Rivera very certainly may be acclaimed the outstanding painter in fresco of our time—a master who, in an age when painting seems to have lost significance except to the specialist, has established it once more as a medium of expression for feelings and ideas which have a racial and not purely an individual significance—a social, not merely a personal appeal.

More than any other artist of our day he has restored to painting the function it fulfilled in the ancient and medieval worlds. For portrait and landscape are the foster children of the Renaissance, of an age when a newly developing capitalism could celebrate its glories by pictures of rich merchants whose economic power entitled them to appear as Magi at the Nativity or disciples at the Last Supper; of a time when men fixed their gaze upon terrestrial rather than celestial realities and were entranced by the spectacle of a world which for centuries the church had taught them to regard as evil.

The fresco is the instrument of a different social order. It was spread upon the walls of ancient tombs in Egypt so that those who had eyes might know the reckoning which all souls, of the king and slave alike, must heed. It was laid, in jeweled mosaic, on the domes of great Byzantine churches to celebrate the majesty of Christ Pantocreator, awful to emperor and serf. It was fixed on the plaster of the walls of Italian cathedrals and, in the North where stone was replaced by glass, in the shimmering windows of Gothic chapels, to indicate the fixed and eternal truth of Christian dogma—a truth not relative, but universal; not discovered, but revealed. Fresco is the antithesis of portrait; it is the art of the communal, not the personal; of an age when the fulfillment of man's relation to his fellow men is of more concern than his realization of himself.

In a time when men are struggling to establish political, intellectual and religious harmony upon the diversities which confront them, Rivera practices an art which the unbroken walls of modern architecture make feasible—an art not of the museum, but of the market place, not of a man, but of men. In Detroit, San Francisco, New York, Chapingo, Cuernavaca, and Mexico City he has painted the record of a struggle which penetrates all aspects of modern civilization. We may not agree with the particular accents of Rivera's interpretation but we cannot deny that he celebrates a fundamental problem of our age. He composes not lyrics, but a saga. As Rivera has written, "The social development of our time is a continuous, accelerated march toward collectivization and for this reason the necessity for mural painting, the character of which is essentially collective, becomes even more urgent."

The essential subject of Rivera's greatest murals is his conception of the society of the future. It is his vision of a world liberated from slavery: economic, ecclesiastical, institutional. From his earliest days the artist had understood the meaning of rebellion and revolution, for his father was a Jacobin and Free Mason who edited a paper dedicated to the grievances of the workers. When the family moved to Mexico City, young Diego met José Posadas, at that time an illustrator of folk ballads. Through him, Diego became acquainted with the literature and painting of the people—an interest that has never deserted him. Then at the age of twelve, he studied with Para, an academician who nevertheless loved Aztec art and who imbued Diego with an enthusiasm for the tremendous power and vigor of Pre-Conquest sculpture. Soon the young artist was wandering through the countryside, living with the people and painting them as they lived. Thanks to a successful exhibition and to

the generosity of the governor of Vera Cruz, Diego, at the age of nineteen, went to Europe. He stayed there from 1905 to 1910 and again from 1911 to 1920. It was not easy to find himself. Successively he fell under the spell of Cézanne, of Breughel the elder, and of Giotto. He became a member of the Cubist group and an intimate friend of Picasso. But he was still restless and dissatisfied.

Finally, in London, he happened upon a copy of Marx. He read it with avidity, with feverish excitement. Here, at last, was the goal of his philosophical rovings. Here he found clearly expressed the thoughts toward which he had been groping. Here was a doctrine of salvation for an artist, for his native land, for all mankind.

He returned home and, as the medieval artists had done, formed a syndicate of painters. They declared their willingness to decorate the walls of public buildings at the ordinary laborer's wage then current in Mexico. Diego's first murals in the National Preparatory School are disappointing, but those in the Ministry of Education and at Chapingo, all executed before 1927, are amazing for the brilliance of their design and the fire and power of their dramatic utterance.

The chapel at Chapingo has been called the Sistine of the revolution, for while the theme of the paintings concerns the liberation of the gifts of a kindly nature for the benefit of a suffering humanity, the design is borrowed from Michelangelo. While one is constantly reminded plastically of the great Christian fresco, dramatically the Chapingo murals celebrate the supposed glories of a classless and anti-clerical society.

In 1931 Rivera began a series of pictures in San Francisco, Detroit, and New York. To this experience he looked forward with eagerness.

"I have always maintained that art in America, if some day it can be said to have come into being, will be the product of a fusion between the marvelous indigenous art which derives from the immemorial depths of time in the center and south of the continent (Mexico, Central America, Bolivia, and Peru), and that of the industrial worker of the north. The dynamic productive sculptures which are the mechanical masterpieces of the factories, are active works of art, the result of the genius of the industrial country developed in the historico-social period which canalized the plastic genius of the superior and gifted individual within the broad stream of the workers for the creation of industrial mechanical art. Bridges, dams, factories, locomotives, ships, industrial machinery, scientific instruments, automobiles, and airplanes are all examples, and merely a few of them chosen at random, of this new collective art.

"A machine is an assemblage of indispensable materials, and its forms and essential proportions are planned in immediate and direct relation to its function; that is to say, a machine that lives, and performs the functions for which it was intended, must have been constructed under inevitably harmonic conditions. Do not painting, sculpture, and architecture require the same harmony and functional utility to be considered as really living, dynamic, and socially enlightening?"

But the American adventure ended unfortunately. When the frescoes at Rockefeller Center were practically completed, objection was made to the presence of the head of Lenin. Rather than delete a part of the design, which Rivera had submitted in advance, the entire fresco was destroyed. With the exception of a mural in the New School of Social Research, this completed Rivera's North American career.

What of Rivera today? He has temporarily, perhaps permanently, abandoned mural painting —possibly because he has lost confidence in Communism as a feasible social technique. In his studio at San Angel, just outside Mexico City, he is at work on portraits in oil and water color. When I visited him there a few weeks ago, he spoke regretfully of the lack of opportunity to paint in the United States, for in his opinion America today controls the destiny of the world. But he believes that the time is short and that if we cannot in the next few years solve the more pressing of our social problems, we shall have lost our opportunity to direct society from the maelstrom toward which it seems to him to be heading.

As one talks to Rivera in his ultra modern house, paradoxically filled with souvenirs of one of the most ancient of all civilizations (for his Aztec collection is outstanding), one is struck by the range and vigor of his thinking. He is a large man, slow of [*Continued on page 17*]

Debating---Ad Lib

By THE EDITOR

THE biggest extracurricular triumph of 1939-40 was not in football, baseball, track, dramatics or music. It was in debating—the platform sport which for two decades has slowly been dropping from a place of major importance to one of less than secondary consideration. No member of the student body and few faculty members can longer remember a really packed house for an intercollegiate debate, though time was when intramural forensics would fill the Congregational Church with enthusiasts not only from Middlebury, but also from the whole county and from many parts of the state of Vermont. Movies, radio, theatre, and more spectacular sports have usurped the once-favored position of debating.

Even a first class coach (Professor Perley C. Perkins) and schedules that take a team on more extensive trips than any other college activity fail any longer to draw a very large group of try-outs for the "varsity." So when the big event of 1939-40 came off, scarcely a student recognized it as an event. "Squad Ends Year / With Radio Debate," caroled the *Campus*, and then tucked into a subordinate 12 pt. headline the biggest story since Middlebury's undefeated, untied football season:". . . . Surprise Topic at Columbia Discussion."

For weeks, two seniors, J. Halford Gordan, Roselle, N. J., and Glenn H. Leggett, Ashtabula, Ohio, had been boning up on the question of keeping federal employees out of politics. They knew all the usual pros and cons of the subject and because the team was an extraordinarily good one this year, they knew a lot more than the *usual* pros and cons. A formidable competitor like Columbia looked to them just like another mighty good argument. Contracts were signed by both parties months before. Columbia was to take the affirmative, Middlebury *specifically* the negative. It was to be a half-hour debate over WEVD (8:00 to 8:30 p.m.) Each debater was to have a two and a half minute preliminary speech and discussion was to follow.

The stage was set. The four contestants took their places before the microphone. Time: 7:59. A moderator, the director of the University of the Air, began the routine announcement in his best radio manner. Gordon and Leggett thumbed their notes on Keeping Federal Employees Out of Politics. Then the blow came. The announcer was saying:". . . . resolved, that capital punishment be abolished." Coach Perkins sitting at one end of the studio turned a little pale and thought only that he must have made some terrible mistake, but the contracts were on the table beside him. One glance proved that it was not Middlebury's mistake. The announcer continued:". . . . and Middlebury will take the affirmative." Still another blunder, Professor Perkins thought, and he started to rise assuming that the debate would be called off and music would soon fill in—almost the same situation that arose between Harvard and M.I.T. last fall when both had prepared the affirmative and he had listened to music instead of argumentation.

Quick as a flash, Gordon took the air with the stall: "But we have the negative." The moderator, trained to be cool, replied snippily: "Well, Middlebury's lost the trail again. Suppose we have just a discussion."

The debate was on, Middlebury taking the affirmative of a subject the team had never studied or even formally discussed. Gordon pulled out of the back of his mind the Saco-Venzetti case and carried on fluently, then went on to the Lindburgh kidnapping; Leggett took up the torch with the Tom Mooney Case and Baumes' Law. Columbia added some hard statistical facts on analogous European laws, but Middlebury came back every time with an imposing counter.

It was one of the longest half-hours Professor Perkins ever put in, but as the minutes flashed by, he realized he was listening to one of the greatest debating teams Middlebury ever produced. Not until it was all over did the announcer, the moderator, or the Columbia team suspect that Gordon and Leggett had come unprepared—and the radio audience still doesn't know the difference. Unfortunately it was scheduled as a non-decision debate.

Leggett and Gordon, Middlebury Heroes of 1940

Debating is Middlebury's oldest extracurricular activity, and probably never in its history—nearly a century and a half—has a situation half so difficult arisen. A comparable situation might be a Glee Club broadcasting a request number unrehearsed, a football eleven unexpectedly encountering a soccer team, or perhaps an undergraduate understudy ad libbing through an opening night.

NATIONAL LEPROSARIUM

[*Continued from page 8*]

served in their rooms, similar to tray service in any hospital. The Infirmary compares favorably with any modern hospital, except that there are no wards. Single rooms are provided for all patients.

For amusement the radio does yeoman's service, particularly for the blind. Moving pictures, three times a week, are provided by the Government, also a reading room and library in which daily papers, current magazines, and some books are available to patients. For outdoor sports a nine-hole golf course, exclusively for patients, is maintained; tennis court, volleyball court and baseball grounds are available. Occasional band concerts or entertainments are held under a group of large live oaks in summer months. Indoor entertainments, concerts and dances are held frequently for those who are able to attend.

That portion of the institution in which patients live is arranged roughly in a quadrangle with the kitchen and cafeteria building in the center. The thirty-five buildings that house patients are connected by elevated, roofed, screened corridors, making it possible to go to any part of the patients' section of the institution without going from under a roof. There is approximately one mile of these corridors.

Treatment is aimed toward placing the patient in the best possible condition to fight his disease. It resembles the treatment of tuberculosis in many respects. Nutritious and plentiful diet, rest, fresh air, exercise short of fatigue, avoidance of depleting excesses and unhygienic habits, and the treatment of any coexisting disease or abnormality form the basis of treatment. There is no specific remedy for leprosy. Several have been used for long periods, of which chaulmoogra oil or its derivatives enjoy the greatest popularity. Much treatment is simply for the alleviation of symptoms, or deformities, palliative rather than curative. When needed, artificial limbs and other orthopedic appliances, glasses, dental appliances and services are furnished as part of the patient's treatment.

The hospital and its administration have been studied by leprologists from various parts of the world, and in many instances portions of the hospital, its equipment and methods, have been incorporated into leprosaria that have been constructed in several countries.

COMPETENT WITNESS

[*Continued from page 9*]

and the poet. Because Thoreau's habit and temperament were to regard nature as a symbol of the human mind, the poet always won, though he feared sometimes he might be "narrowed down to the field of the microscope." If he left nothing of scientific value it was because he was more interested in achieving—as he most magnificently did—a vitalizing experience with nature, an experience of which he has left a most vivid record. From this develops a study of this experience of Thoreau's (of his own particular "awareness") and, in conclusion, there is a chapter which emphasizes how great was his victory in living the life of a natural man, "wholly conscious of the implications in his association with nature" but never losing his identity or, as Mr. Cook says, "naturalized without being quite domesticated."

Though this essay of Mr. Cook's is easy to read, it could not have been easy to write. On every page he has given ample evidence of long, patient study and of a thorough understanding of what he is discussing. His is a well-stocked, but never a pedantic mind. The book is crammed with ideas (for instance that Thoreau has been one of the important "naturalizing" influences for Americans; that in substituting sweet fern and lilacs, bobolinks, hermit thrushes and huckleberries for the heather, the gorse, the nightingales and skylarks and haws of England he made some sense of the *New* in New England); with quotations that set one running after Thoreau and with flashes of insight expressed with such clarity they sound simple—as indeed they are not—as when he says "Writing was only his (Thoreau's) talent; his genius was his way of looking at and understanding life."

This is an important work because it is a sound and an inspiring one. "What Henry Thoreau has contributed . . . . . is the certainty that nature quickens and renews the human spirit through sympathetic relationship rather than through domination by sheer force of will and intellect." Thoreau had the secret, with his intense, his frequent, and heightened moments of awareness. Even Thoreau had to practice. If we practiced we would be able at least more often to record, as did Thoreau, "I was in just the frame of mind to see something wonderful. . . . . "

PHILOSOPHY AND THE MODERN CURRICULUM

[*Continued from page 11*]

obviously did not seem inappropriate in 1913 to apply the name "humanities" to this group. In 1929 this group, now augmented by the addition of psychology, physical education, and sociology, was entitled "Social Science Group."

The question immediately arises: What has happened to the humanities? In all this confusion of classical courses, pedagogical courses, scientific courses, majors and minors, concentration and distribution, what sanctuary have they found? Greek or Latin literature cannot properly be called one of the humanities when one brings to it only a rudimentary knowledge of the language, acquired merely for the purpose of secondary school teaching. The humanities cannot find a place for themselves in a pedagogical course overburdened with

technical and professional requirements. The sciences cannot be humanistic so long as they are identified with technology. Let us sum this up by saying that in our concern for utility we have lost our concern for beauty. "Beauty" is used here in the sense in which the Greeks used the word "kalos": that which is excellent and lovely, a fit object of contemplation, and end-in-itself. It was the contemplation of beauty of this sort which Aristotle identified with happiness, and happiness itself was not identified, as commonly today, with physical well-being, but with the exercise of "intellectual virtue." The very phrase itself has gone out of use, and reappears only in the pages of Cardinal Newman.

Dr. Leo Strauss, a refugee scholar who spent six weeks at Middlebury this year as a visiting lecturer in philosophy, presented good evidence that Francis Bacon was the source of the modern repudiation of Aristotle's notion of intellectual virtue and the dignifying of moral virtue in its place. Learned men, according to Bacon, were to be taught "to give a true account of their gift of reason, to the benefit and use of men." Knowledge in itself might be sterile and ineffectual, "but this is that which will indeed dignify and exalt knowledge, if contemplation and action may be more nearly and straitly conjoined and united together than they have been." Knowledge leading to charitable action is then Bacon's ideal, but, we may ask, to what does charitable action lead? One may reply, "Happiness," but do we not usually mean by this "pleasure" or "comfort," and can this be an adequate substitute for the intellectual happiness which Aristotle had in mind? There is no doubt that technology can be pursued with a charitable and unselfish zeal, but its end is unquestionably *comfort*, and is this end noble enough?

The foregoing arguments support the thesis that it has been the utility-motive which has introduced all the confusion and complexity into our present curriculum. So deeply rooted is this prejudice (easily antedating "progressive" education) that it is often assumed there is no alternative to justification by utility. A reading of Plato, Aristotle, and Newman (who has rejected Bacon and kept alive the older tradition) will easily convince one of the contrary. The Platonic tradition, as represented by the classic liberal arts ideal, had a nobler conception of utility: a conception that would not have tolerated our present over-specialization; our professionalism; our neglect of the traditional humanities—history, literature, the arts, philosophy—; our unwillingness to insist on intellectual discipline, as if, in the words of one of Saki's characters, we had agreed that "discipline to be effective must be optional."

Philosophy in the modern curriculum must attempt to correct some of the unfortunate consequences of this justification by utility. Students must be taught the relationships of the various departments to one another, not that they may be able to *use* this knowledge, but merely that they may acquire that insight which Newman calls "philosophical" and the acquisition of which he considers as the true end of a university. To this purpose courses in philosophy of science, cosmology, political philosophy, aesthetics, and philosophy of religion must be instituted, and the history of philosophy must be taught as one important step toward that final escape from provinciality which is the ultimate end of all liberal education. This means, to use a phrase of R. B. Perry's, that philosophy must "carry the burden of humanism" if the other sciences have renounced the humanistic attitude in favor of the professional or utilitarian. Fortunately philosophy does not have to carry this burden alone, and in a world in which so much lip-service is paid to moral virtue and such enormities achieved of economic and political injustice, the humanities and a humanistic attitude in the social and natural sciences may keep alive that spark of intellectual virtue without which a true regeneration of our culture is impossible.

WAILIILII ANGORAS

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cold weather more wool will be pulled and the babies covered with the softest and warmest blanket possible. As with a great many other animals the rabbit is best let alone and kept quiet at this time. Her first reaction, if alarmed, is to kill and dispose of the litter. The baby bunnies are handled as little as possible until they are hopping around. Usually, when a month old, they begin to venture forth into the great world of their four-foot hutch; and each is ready, when six or eight weeks old, for a home of its own.

At this time also they receive their first clipping. This baby clip is always classed as third grade, regardless of length. Every three or four months thereafter, when the wool is two and a half to three inches long, they sit on a stool and passively take their shearing at the hands of the clipper. Every ounce of angora from the best to the poorest is saleable at profitable prices. The present production of wool does not meet the demand. An individual rabbit should average about a pound of wool per year but the amount of first grade will depend on cleanliness, food, temperature (the colder the weather the thicker the wool), and the amount of brushing or grooming.

This product is eight times warmer than sheep's wool but, unlike the latter, requires no treatment before spinning. From the best grades can be produced a handspun yarn which is guaranteed not to shed. It can be made into a charming evening bolero and the wearer can be assured that neither her gown nor the escort's clothes will bear witness to the once tell-tale traces. A large part of the wool is blended by special machinery with fine sheep's wool in varying percentages. The yarn is then knit or woven into a wide variety of garments with uses as varied as the colors it may be dyed.

The use of angora, dispite its centuries of spinning and knitting, is, with the aid of scientific research, meeting the demands of a commercial world. Hollywood uses angora for lining silk dresses in order to still the unwanted "swish" on the sound tracks. Blended with silk it insures greater elasticity in hosiery. New uses for angora wool are being found day by day, and the future of the industry is linked with a growing demand for this loveliest of all wools with its wide versatility.

RIVERA—AMERICAN GIOTTO

[*Continued from page 14*]

movement, undramatic, dispassionate in utterance. Yet he expresses himself cogently, tersely, for he has sharpened his wits in conflict with the intellectual élite of both continents.

He believes implicitly in the dignity of man. But he is no sentimental humanitarian. He entertains no Rousseauistic vision of a benevolent Nature which will shower us with her blessings when we have destroyed our last machine. For him, the liberation of man became a possibility only after the Industrial Revolution. He does not fear man's servitude to the machine, but only that man may not realize that the machine is completely his servant. Man's intelligence is the center of his universe—man's failure to utilize it, the source of his great fear. For he is a stubborn realist, despite his confident rationalism. "Even Lenin," he told me, "even Lenin made his incalculable mistakes."

Always, whether he spoke of art or of politics, he emphasized that man's destiny is freedom—"democracy," he called it. Yet I think he entertains no illusions that such democracy will be easily won or that it can be attained through philosophic rationalizing rather than through cruel struggle. When I introduced, as tactfully as possible, the subject of his friendship with Trotsky, for whom he has provided a refuge during the harassed revolutionist's exile in Mexico, he indicated some truths that I do not feel at liberty to repeat. But I can quote his most characteristic remark—one which revealed both the tenderness and the toughness of his mind, both his great hope for and his present discouragement with his fellow humans—"Trotsky hates war," he said. "We might be living in a different world if he, not Stalin, were in power. He hates war passionately, with his whole strength and being, and he has often told me that, in his classless society, there will be none of the terrible cruelty and barbarism of modern warfare, but only peace, though it may take war to bring such a society about.

"If you want to know the real reason why I broke with Trotsky, I will tell you," he said. "I told Trotsky that even in his classless society there would still be war. That, Trotsky could not endure. But we do not cure evils so easily nor can humanity be so automatically regenerated."

In such an attitude, I believe, one discovers the real Rivera—a cynical yet sympathetic humanitarian, a disillusioned yet idealistic romantic, a propagandist, yet an aesthete whose faith in the machine is symbolized by the artist's brush.

Middlebury Around the Map

BOSTON BEANS—On Saturday evening, February 3, the annual banquet of the Middlebury alumni and alumnae of the Boston District was held at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge. One of the features of the program was the presentation of three of the new songs about Middlebury notables which have been submitted for the new edition of the Middlebury College song book; one, a humorous saga about our "first old grad," Aaron Petty of the class of 1802, written by Professor Robert Davis, to the tune of "Turkey in the Straw"; another "Ode to Prexy" with a stanza recounting the exploits of each of the College presidents from Atwater to Moody, written by W. Storrs Lee, '28, to the tune of Solomon Levi; and a third the "Hepburn Hunting Song" recounting the hunting exploits of Middlebury's A. Barton Hepburn of the class of 1871, whose trophies in the way of heads of big game shot in his African and North American hunting expeditions adorn the walls of Hepburn Social Hall. The words and music were written by Mrs. E. J. Wiley, '12. The new songs were presented by W. F. Pollard, '13; A. E. Newcomb, '30; W. G. Craig, '37; accompanied by Mrs. Wiley.

President Moody gave his report on developments at Middlebury. Miss Lois Bestor, '37, spoke as alumnae secretary. Carleton Simmons, '28, and Harold D. Leach, '10, were called on as representatives of the board of trustees. William M. Meacham, '21, spoke as chairman of the alumni fund committee which is engaged in raising $10,000 toward the restoration of faculty salary cuts. Professor Robert Davis entertained the assemblage with his inimitable stories of the lady from Park Avenue and her amusing impressions of Vermont.

A special selection of the new movie shots including pictures in color taken of the ski meet at Lake Placid, won by the Middlebury team, as well as candid shots of the faculty on a picnic at Bread Loaf, and the new aviation activities of the Middlebury students at Bristol, were shown by William G. Craig, '37.

WASHINGTON DINNER—Fifty-three alumni, alumnae and friends of the College dined at the Kennedy-Warren Hotel in Washington, D. C., on February 24th. Mr. Philip A. Wright, '09, president of the District, acted as toastmaster and Mrs. Martha Meibert Miller, '10. vice president of the local association was in charge of arrangements. A special feature was the quiz program in charge of John Darrow, '37. This was the idea of Dr. Ezra Brainerd, Honorary '32, former Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who with a committee of several members of the Washington group, had delved into the history of the College and its notable graduates and produced some most interesting and surprising material including some striking facts about the record of Samuel Nelson of the class of 1813 who was a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1848–1872, and Edwin James, 1816, first man to climb Pike's Peak. Mr. John Darrow, '37 also led the singing of Middlebury songs for which Mrs Helen Woodworth Gwin, '26, provided the piano accompaniment. Guests from the College were President Paul D. Moody; Miss Lois Bestor, alumnae secretary; and Mr. E. J. Wiley, alumni secretary.

U.V.M.-MIDDLEBURY DINNER IN NEW YORK—The Catamount and the Black Panther have come to terms; more than that, they have come to discover that college would never have been college if U.V.M. had not been 35 miles from Middlebury, and Middlebury 35 miles from U.V.M.

Over 100 "of the boys" from the Green Mountains' Alma Maters gathered at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City on Friday evening, March 15, and talked of the good old days. The main feature of the evening was Governor George Aiken, who spoke on conditions in Vermont. The Governor showed his progressive spirit by coming down by plane, and made all the men present feel that the Green Mountain state is marching on.

It is hoped that through the union of the Vermont colleges it will be possible to work out placement service for the graduates of our schools.

The committee consisted of Clinton Sammond, U.V.M., and Sam Davis, '21, of Middlebury.

MIDDLEBURY ALUMNI OF VERMONT DINE—On March 30, about seventy of the Vermont alumni and alumnae of Middlebury braved one of the worst fog and rain conditions of the season to gather in the Pine Room of the Hotel Berwick in Rutland for the annual dinner. Rev. David W. Reid, '20, of Burlington was the toastmaster and the speakers were President Moody, William H. Carter, '10, National President of the Associated Alumni, Mrs. Edith Fay Johnson, '09, President of the Alumnae Association, Miss Lois Bestor and Mr. Wiley. Among those present were Dr Stewart Ross, '20, alumni trustee, and Dr. Birney Batcheller, Honorary '38. Some of the new college songs were introduced as a feature of the program. Arrangements were in charge of Donald Ross, '25, and Mrs. Barbara Perkins Goodrich, x'35.

ALBANY DINNER—The spring dinner of the Capitol District was held at the Hotel Wellington in Albany, New York on April 5. Arrangements were in charge of Miss Edith Tallmadge, '21, president of the group, who acted as toastmistress. Recognition for the one making the longest journey to attend the dinner went to Lloyd Mann, '30, principal of the Hurleyville, N. Y., High School who traveled 110 miles to come and bring a prospective student for the men's college with him. Professor John G. Bowker of the mathematics department spoke in place of President Moody who was unable to attend and Mr. Wiley acted as commentator with the colored movies. Rev. Luther A. Brown, '97, won recognition as the oldest alumnus present with Robert Smith, '38. the youngest. Twenty-nine attended. Ruth E. Cann, '19, was elected to succeed Miss Tallmadge and take charge of arrangements for next fall's dinner. Mrs. E. J. Wiley played for the singing of some new College songs.

Preceding the dinner, the Albany Alumnae Association held a brief business meeting. Elections were held for the first officers of the new group: Edith H. Tallmadge, '21. was elected president, Vida Waterman Davis, '28, vice-president; Beulah Hagadorn,' 38, secretary; and Nita Willits, '30, treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA DINNER—A Middlebury dinner for alumni and alumnae in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was held on Saturday, April 6, at 6:30 p.m. Approximately 60 people attended the dinner and later program in the Benjamin Franklin Room of Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, in West Philadelphia.

William R. Cole, '22, of Lincoln University. presided as toastmaster, introducing the speakers. Miss Lois Bestor, alumnae secretary, brought special greetings from the Women's College; Professor John G. Bowker was the main speaker of the evening, representing the College in the absence of President Moody.

Mr. William G. Craig. '37, assistant director of admissions, showed the reel of colored movies compiled by the Alumni Office. The meeting was then concluded with the election of George W. Grant, '17, of Woodstown, N. J., as new president of the joint group.

Special attention was given to the distances travelled by the different people attending, crediting Frederick H. Smith, '37, of Allentown as having come the farthest. Mr. Hugh O. Thayer, '12, who recently moved to the Philadelphia vicinity served as pianist during the singing of Middlebury songs.

MID-WEST TRIP—Alumni and alumnae groups from Utica, New York, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin were visited by "Prexy" Moody and "Cap" Wiley in a swing through the mid-west on May 1–8. The former discussed current problems, administrative policies, and recent developments at Middlebury, and the latter supplemented the latest color movies by a running commentary on events at the College. Variations on Dr. Ezra Brainerd's Middlebury Quiz program as used at the Washington dinner were featured in various centers.

UTICA—Fifty alumni and alumnae, parents and prospective students, gathered at the Hotel Utica ("Utica's Finest") on May 1 with "Pat" Chappell, '31, acting as toastmaster. "Mose" Hubbard, '13, led the singing with Father "Bish" Bishop, '22, and Ruth Flicker, '38, furnishing the piano accompaniment. Father Bishop was appointed quiz master and selected teams of men and women present to compete in the Middlebury Quiz. The men's team composed of "Mose" Hubbard, '13; "Red" Goering, x'34; Chauncey Niles, '29; "Ken" Cox, '31; and "Shorty" Long, '25, vanquished the women's team composed of Mrs. Gray Taylor, (Georgiana Hulett, '32); Miss Josephine Prentis, '04; Mrs. Phyllis Hubbard, '13; Mrs. Peg Harworth Shuttleworth, '29, and Ruth Flicker, '38.

William Morris, 'x'35, Welsh tenor, rendered solos which were a special feature of the program. Rev. Julian Bishop was elected chairman of the executive committee for the coming year and in turn appointed on his committee Chauncey Niles; "Red" Goering; Mrs. Ruth Moulton Love, '22; Gray Taylor, '32; and "Pat" Chappell. The group voted to hold a dinner-dance in 1941. A feature of the evening was the informal repartee between "Mose" Hubbard and Father "Bish" Bishop.

ROCHESTER—The University Club was the scene of the annual dinner of the Rochester area on May 2 with Fred Hughes, '02, presiding. President's Moody's talk was turned into a question and answer program and Ronald Allen, '30, as quiz master, presented many new quiz items with local color as a feature. Rena Dumas, '22, had charge of the musical program. The number of budding doctors of medicine from the Rochester Medical School was a matter of comment, with the Kodak Company running a close second on representatives. Rochester must be a good place to live as most of the numerous Rochester-Middlebury delegation return after graduation. Officers elected for the coming year were Arnold Swift, '22, president; George Yeomans, '33, vice president; and Rena Dumas, '22, secretary and treasurer. About forty attended the dinner.

BUFFALO—The Western New York Association held its annual dinner at the Hotel Touraine on May 3. In the absence of the president, John White, '24, Leighton T. Wade, '22, alumni trustee, acted as toastmaster after Judge Thomas H. Noonan, '91, opened the meeting. Rev. James McLeod, '26, with Dorothy Slayton Hunter, '23, at the piano, directed the singing. Recipients of honorary degrees present were Dr. Albert Butzer and Dr. Calvert Mellen. Hugh O. Thayer, '12, candidate for the national presidency of the Associated Alumni, and Linwood Law, '21, and Robert L. Rice, Jr., '26, candidates for the presidency of the Buffalo District of the Associated Alumni, were called on for campaign speeches. Miss Ruth E. Lewis, '38, and Linwood Law had charge of arrangements for the dinner. Officers of the group elected for the coming year were: president, R. L. Rice, Jr., '26, and secretary, Miss Ruth Lewis, '38. About 35 attended the dinner.

MILWAUKEE—The annual dinner of the Wisconsin alumni and alumnae was held in the Lotus Room of the Plankinton House in Milwaukee on May 6. Determined to outdo even the unique gathering of last year which was the first annual dinner of the Wisconsin alumni association, the committee had spent weeks in making preparations for President Moody's first visit to the Milwaukee group. The special blue-covered dinner menus decorated with white-topped wooden replicas of Gamaliel Painter's cane and including 24 pages of illustrative matter give some idea of the thoroughness with which the committee headed by D. Francis ("Speed") Howe, '29, had prepared for the party. It seemed that every possible feature had been included even to having the ice-cream for the dinner brought in in the form of a large mold of Mead Chapel replete with pillars, windows and steeple. Favors consisting of Wisconsin products were at the plates of all the diners and prizes were awarded to those placing in a special contest. "Door prizes" ranging all the way from a copy of President Moody's book, "My Father," to a case of Coca Cola and a can of corn were awarded on the slightest provocation. Telegrams from former Milwaukee boys now living elsewhere were read by the president, Harris H. Holt, '05, Dean of St. John's Military Academy and Middlebury's first Rhodes Scholar, who acted as toastmaster. "Joe" Novotny, '26, reported for the nominating committee presenting the names of last year's officers for re-election as follows:

H. H. Holt, president; Harold A. Severy, '09, vice president; Marshall Klevenow, '25, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. "Mike" (Eva DeCoster, x'26) Papke speaking for "the girls of Milwaukee," presented special favors for the wives of the guests from the College who also received through the mail from the committee, large jars of KauKauna Club cheese made in Milwaukee. Arthur Gebhart, a local booster for Middlebury who had captained a team of University of Wisconsin alumni in local contests with the Middlebury alumni in golf, bowling and baseball, was present as a guest and received at the hands of President Holt a specially inscribed jug as a token of his success. One of the most outstanding features of the evening's program was the showing of eight millimeter movies, in color, of the Wisconsin alumni of Middlebury in their homes with their families, in their places of business and at other gatherings. The shots included a reenactment of the kicking of the two famous field goals by Klevenow and Papke which tied Harvard, and a replica of the event, staged with small-sized goal posts, by the young sons of the Klevenow-Papke combination. These color movies had been taken, titled, and edited by Ervin F. Gollnick, '25, who furnished an appropriate musical setting on the grand piano during the showing of the pictures. Gollnick will be glad to loan the reel to any other Middlebury groups that would be interested to see them. This reel of local pictures furnishes an excellent example of what can be done with movies by a local Middlebury group. Much credit for the striking 24-page program with its numerous caricatures such as one showing President Moody up on a limb of a tree surrounded by wild-looking Wisconsin Indians, and being urged to come down by "Cap" Wiley as the Indians remembered him from last year, was accorded to Emmy Drost, sister of "E. D." Drost, '24, who shows as much interest in Middlebury as any graduate could. Although the club is farthest distant from the College 35 attended the dinner.

CHICAGO—The Chicago Association had suffered a severe loss during the past year through the death in January of the Chicago District President, Mr. Bernis W. Sherman, '90. Ellis K. Haines, '35, vice president, made the arrangements for the annual dinner which was held on May 7 in the Rose Room of the Sherman Hotel. Wilmarth Sherman, '24, son of the late Bernis W. Sherman, '90, and grandson of Judge Elijah B. Sherman, '60, acted as toastmaster for the dinner and was elected to the presidency of the local association for the coming year with John B. Todd, '20, vice president, and Miss Laura Fales, '19, secretary. Two of Middlebury's most recent graduates, Robert Cushman, '39, and Stanley Sprague, '39, were among those attending. Sprague who is Middlebury's latest Rhodes Scholar is studying at the University of Chicago in view of war conditions abroad. Illness and other reasons prevented several of those who usually attend the Chicago dinners from being present this year. The group of twelve constituted a most informal gathering and the discussion with President Moody of college problems took on somewhat the intimate and informal atmosphere of the proverbial college "bull sesion." Wilmarth Sherman, '24, acted as quiz master for the Middlebury quiz.

AKRON—Ohio alumni and alumnae have usually met in Cleveland but following a vote taken last spring this year's dinner of Ohio people was held in Akron at the Fairlawn Country Club. Don A. Belden, '19, who had charge of arrangements, acted as toastmaster and "Ted" Carpenter, '20, as song leader, and Mrs. Dorothy Nash Brailey, '19, as accompanist. The privileges of the Fairlawn Country Club golf course had been made available to Middlebury alumni for the afternoon. Philip ("Fergie") Ferguson, '16, finance director of the City of Akron, furnished considerable humor as quiz master of the Middlebury quiz, pretending his own ignorance of many of the answers most naively. A note of official endorsement of the party was sounded by the presence of Robert Ryder, '10, member of the Akron City Council. Mrs. Donald Belden (Alice Tomlinson, '19) was elected chairman of the executive committee for 1941.

Dinners are scheduled for the Western Massachusetts alumni and alumnae at the Wiggins Old Tavern in the Hotel Northampton, Northampton, Mass. on Friday, May 24, and for the Connecticut Association in the Hotel Taft, New Haven, on Saturday, May 25.

The Worcester Alumnae Association was entertained at the home of MRS. HARRY R. MCINTOSH (Marion Janes, '24), on Monday, March 18th, for a "pot-luck supper." There was a short business meeting following the supper, with GRACE CHENEY, '29, presiding. Miss Cheney introduced to the group Miss Lois Bestor, Alumnae Secretary, and Mr. William G. Craig, Assistant Director of Admissions for the men's college, who showed the reel of colored movies compiled by the Alumni Office.

The New York Alumnae Association met for dinner on Wednesday night, March 27th, at the Hotel Wentworth. Approximately sixty people attended, including prospective freshmen and alumnae living in the vicinity of New York City. MISS WILHELMINA HAYES, '30, presided over the after-dinner program which concluded with the showing of the colored movies compiled by the Alumnae Office and shown by Miss Lois Bestor, Alumnae Secretary.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

The New Jersey Alumnae Association met at the home of the MISSES CATHERINE and HELEN CARRIGAN, 516 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J., on Thursday evening, March 28th. The business meeting was presided over by Miss RUTH VAN SICKLE, '37 ,and was followed by the showing of colored pictures by Miss ALICE M. GUEST, '30, of her trip through England and the College movies shown by Miss Lois Bestor, Alumnae Secretary.

1880

WILLIS A. GUERNSEY has retired from business. Mr. Guernsey has been in business since 1894. At the time of his retirement he was owner of the Guernsey Art Store in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., a wall paper, window shades, paint and picture frame enterprise.

1886

DR. HENRY L. BAILEY has during the last three years been acting editor of the Springfield Weekly Republican. He is at present moderator of the Town of Longmeadow, Mass.

1890

JUNIUS E. MEAD. Address: 362 Termino Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

BERNIS W. SHERMAN died January 29 at Chicago. Mr. Sherman was very active in Middlebury affairs and was president of the Chicago District of the Associated Alumni at the time of his death.

The class of 1890 is planning to return to Middlebury to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation. At present, all but one of its living graduates are planning to come back; and *all* of the living non-graduates are planning to be on hand next June.

1895

DR. GEORGE DOW SCOTT is the author of an article which recently appeared in THE MEDICAL WORLD entitled "Factors in Infant Mortality."

LOCKWOOD M. SEELY is a special representative for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 29 South Carolina Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

1896

E. HOWARD DORSEY, prominent mathematician and for over 43 years a teacher in the Ludlow, Vermont, schools, died February 12.

1900

BELLE E. WRIGHT. Address: 76 North Willard Street, Burlington, Vt.

1901

DR. ROY S. STEARNS died December 12, 1939, in Portland, Oregon.

LEMUEL R. BROWN is a lecturer in English at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. Roland Batchelder, husband of FLORENCE J. (WALKER) BATCHELDER, passed away after a short illness at his home in Pembroke, N. H., on February 28.

MRS. FAY A. SIMMONS (Nellie Hadley). Address: 59 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

1902

DAVID A. BURKE is associated with Travelways, Inc., at 542 Fifth Ave., New York City. Home Address: 282 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1904

ALICE BRAINERD. Address: 39 Seminary St., Middlebury, Vt.

ROY M. REED. Address: Oakfield, New York.

1905

ALICE J. POTTER. Address: 278 Court St., Middletown, Conn.

1906

D. ASHLEY HOOKER. Address: 1442 North Coronado St., Los Angeles, Calif.

1908

SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL has been elected chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government.

FRANK G. GAGE. Address: Cuyler, N. Y.

1909

HENRY S. WHITE. Address: 210 S. Mammoth Rd., Manchester, N.H.

LIEUT. COL. EUGENE J. BERRY is assistant director of finance with the Federal Works Agency of the United States Government. Home address: 154 So. Palm Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

REV. EDWARD ELLIOTT died January 28, at Levant, N. Y.

1910

GUY M. WRIGHT is a landscape architect with the McManmon Nurseries, Lowell Mass. Home address: 58 Treble Cove Rd., N. Billerica, Mass.

HENRY L. MELLEN. Home address: 630 Gramatan Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

1912

HUGH O. THAYER is assistant manager of the Rayon Planning Section of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, Del. Home address: 611 Strath Haven Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

WILLIAM C. DUNCAN died at Ludington, Michigan, on July 29, 1939.

1913

Word has been received of the death of: DWIGHT L. WELLS at the Brightlook Hospital in St. Johnsbury, Vt., in March.

MOSES G. HUBBARD has recently been elected Potentate of the Shrine Temple in Utica, N.Y.

JOHN A. ARNOLD is director of the Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

EDWIN L. BIGELOW is president of the Vermont Superintendents Association and Vice-President of the Tri-County Teachers Association of Southwestern Vermont.

MRS. MARCUS LUND (Sara Brown). Address: Route 2, Box 304, 38th Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif.

MRS. FEAY BURTON SMITH. Address: 5604 32nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

1915

HELENA C. NORTON. Address: 15 Stowell St., St. Albans, Vt.

1916

JOEL J. LAMERE is manager of the Boston Branch of the Booth Fisheries. Home address: 63 Cedar St., Wollaston, Mass.

1917

GLADYS M. FROST has been on sabbatical leave from her position as teacher in the Newark High School (N. J.). After completing a term of study at Columbia, Miss Frost has been travelling in the south.

MAJOR JOSEPH A. WILSON, U.S. Army Air Corps, who has been at Sherman Field, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the past four and a half years, has been transferred to Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.

1918

W. THOMAS WATSON is engaged in the direct selling of greeting cards at the Tom-Watt Studios in Bridgeport, Conn.

1919

HERMAN A. SWOBODA is business manager for Stair Associates (Advertising), 136 Liberty St., New York City. Home address: 12 Radcliff Ave., Rye, N. Y.

1920

ALAN W. FURBER has been elected president of the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association.

1921

At the recent annual meeting and banquet of the International Institute of Buffalo, Linwood B. Law was chairman and was elected treasurer and placed on the executive committee. Mr. Law is executive secretary of the Buffalo Junior Chamber of Commerce, one of the largest of more than 800 similar organizations in the country.

WILLIAM W. OSTEYEE married Miss Barbara Hayden on March 5. They plan to sail on May 15 for Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, Calif.

MACLEOD L. DOUTHIT died April 26, at Petersham, Mass.

1922

MRS. LATHAM B. GRAY (Margaret Dickinson). Address: Tarpon Springs, Fla.

ALICE M. KIRKPATRICK. Address: 286 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.

MRS. GEORGE L. RUSSELL (Katherine Burrage). Address: 116 Columbia St., Falls Church, Va.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

DONALD E. HOMANS is sub-master of the Westborough, Mass. High School.

GEORGE T. LEWIS is engaged in advanced study and research in the Department of Biochemistry at the Columbia University Medical School. Residence: 50 Haven Ave., New York City.

REV. JULIAN M. BISHOP is chaplain of the Convent and Convalescent Home of the Sisters of St. Margaret at New Hartford, N. Y.

HENRY E. LANE is district operating manager of the General Electric Supply Corporation at 172 Haynes St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

MILTON L. BARNES is a salesman for the J. P. Goddard Realty and Bakery Co., Inc., of Claremont, N. H.

1923

ALLEN D. BLISS is an instructor in chemistry at Yale University and publication editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

1924

STANTON A. HARRIS of the Merck Research Laboratories has received a Mead Johnson Award for Vitamin Research for his work on Vitamin B^6.

RUTH C. COWLES is supervisor of junior and senior high school Home Economics in Cranston, R. I. Miss Cowles received her Ed. M. from Boston University last August, majoring in the field of guidance.

SARA L. FISHER. Address: Van Buren, Maine.

1925

A third son, Robert Barker, was born April 9th to MR. AND MRS. DONALD D. FREDRICKSON (Dorothy Johnson).

MRS. T. READ HANSON (Eleanor I. Bowman) is Assistant to the District Traffic Manager of TWA, Inc., in Albuquerque, N. M. Address: 2122 East Gold Ave., Albuquerque, N. M.

MARJORIE E. WINTER. Address: Hawthorne Gardens, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

DR. FRANK H. HERRINGTON. Address: 51 Linden Ave., Middletown, N. Y.

A son, Donald Bartlett Doe, was born on January 20 to MR. and MRS. DONALD B. DOE.

MR. and MRS. ERNEST M. ADAMS (Evelyn Plumley). Address: 108 Forest St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

JACK WAY is engaged in experimental work in the field of plastics for use in art and business. A panel recently exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum in New York was a work by Charles J. Connick of Boston using Mr. Way's new process for embedding stained glass in a synthetic resin.

1926

JOHN W. MORRIS has recently purchased an undertaking business in Fultonville, New York.

EARL A. SAMSON is a salesman for the Chase Brass and Copper Company located at 46 North 6th Street, Philadelphia. Home address: 221 Trent Road, Penn Wynn, Philadelphia, Pa.

DR. CHARLES I. WRIGHT is engaged in research at the National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C. Home address: 10 Old Chester Rd., Bethesda, Md.

The Galilee Episcopal Church of Virginia Beach, Virginia, of which REV. REGINALD W. EASTMAN is rector, was recently consecrated as a memorial to the late Rt. Rev. Tucker. Mr. Eastman has recently been elected president of the Virginia Beach Rotary Club.

A second son, James Brinkeroff Van Hoven, was born to MR. and MRS. JOHN E. VAN HOVEN on January 2, 1940.

DR. GEORGE A. THOMSON is a draftsman with the division of highways of the State of California. Residence address: 2511 30th Street, San Diego, Calif.

The engagement of CHARLOTTE MOODY to Justin V. Emerson of Newark, N. J., was announced on February 19.

MARGARET L. DOTY. Address: Fishkill, N. Y.

MRS. A. JEROME GOODWIN (Doris E. Howard). Address: 34 Pine St., Laconia, N. Y.

1927

MRS. ERIC B. CARLSON (Gunhild A. Elfstrom) is teacher and placement director of the Salter Secretarial School in Worcester. Address: 562 Grove St., Worcester, Mass.

ANNA MAY DANIELS. Address: Bethel, Vt.

HALBERT E. PHILLIPS has been transferred to the Trenton office of the State Highway Department of New Jersey. Home address: 419 Maple Ave., Yardville, N. J.

JOHN S. DINKEL is an accountant with the General Electric Supply Corp., 215 W. Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Home address: 1001 Lafayette Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

DONALD R. MCPROUD. Address: 1131 Dean St., Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. McProud is associated with the H. S. Barney Co.

ALFRED L. PADULA. Home address: 303 Montague Pl., So. Orange, N. J.

LAWRENCE BACON is science teacher and vocal music supervisor in the Unadilla, N. Y. Central School. He has managed and conducted the Unadilla-Sidney Oratorio Chorus in its presentation of "Prodigal Son," "Holy City," and Gounod's "Redemption."

1928

CHARLES MALAM is the author of a book of Vermont verse recently published entitled "Wagon Weather."

The engagement of EDWARD M. FERRY to Miss Dorothy May Beck has been announced.

P. A. XANTHO. Address: 68 West 13th St., New York City.

WILLIAM K. DONALD is a certified public accountant with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery. Home address: 255-14 Iowa Road, Great Neck, N. Y.

FERDINAND M. HOLMES, JR. is an industrial engineer with the manufacturing division of Marshall Field and Company, Leaksville, North Carolina.

LIEUT. and MRS. VICTOR B. COLE (Laura Kennedy) have announced the birth of a son, David Anthony, on December 27, 1939. Address: Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

MARY SYLVIA CALVI was married March 3 to Dr. Blaney Blodgett of Chestertown, N. Y.

MRS. ALFRED K. SIMPSON (Dorothy Kirk) has recently left the employ of the New York Telephone Co. in N. Y. C. Address: 35 Orange St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VIOLA M. STURTEVANT. Address: 6 Washington Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

"Uncle Snowball," a novel by FRANCES FROST (Mrs. Samuel G. Stoney) was published early in February of this year.

1929

A daughter, Sandra Sabin, was born March 17 to MR. and MRS. ARTHUR T. BRUSH.

MR. and MRS. PAUL REED announce the birth of a daughter, Janet Scott, on March 16, 1940.

DR. RAYMOND J. SAULNIER has been appointed assistant professor in economics at Barnard College.

DONALD O. HAYS is English master at Woodmere Academy, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. Home address: 17 Left Fairfax Hall, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.

PAUL J. BUTLER married Miss Grace Gorman on March 25, 1940.

CAPT. CHARLES W. ALLEN was the pilot in charge of the American Airlines' first flight on a newly inaugurated one-stop, Boston to Chicago, service.

WALLACE M. KELLEY is a chemist with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Company at St. Louis, Missouri. Home address: 155 Adelle Ave., Ferguson, Mo.

CHARLES C. CHURCH is manager of the Vermont Paint Co., Inc., Burlington, Vt. Home address: 40 School St., Burlington, Vt.

WILLIAM B. GAZDAGH, JR., is a sales promotion manager for the Bosco Company at 3540 Croton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. Home address: 1107 Walnut Blvd., Ashtabula, Ohio.

REV. BRISTOL CHATTERTON is pastor of the Methodist church at Dannemora, N. Y.

FRANCIS S. BARKER is head bookkeeper for the Thames Lumber Company at New London, Connecticut. Home address: 138 Huntington St., New London, Conn.

ENID TILLAPAUGH. Address: 1829 Caton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADA FELCH is dietitian and instructor in Home Economics at Madison College, Harrisonburg, Va.

A daughter, Allison Louise, was born September 10, 1939, to DR. DONALD S. CANN, '25, and MRS. CANN (Ruth Moore, '29).

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

MRS. JAMES G. SHUTTLEWORTH. Address: 723 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse, N. Y.

ELOISE WHITE is teaching at the Cornwall High School, Cornwall, N. Y.

MRS. W. A. D. WURTS (Sylvia Westin) was recently elected treasurer of the College Club of Hartford, Conn.

A son, Clark Gates Travers, was born on March 29 to MR. and MRS. MICHAEL ARTHUR TRAVERS (Thelma Gates).

1930

LILA MAXFIELD. Address: 3875 Waldo Ave., New York, N.Y.

DAVID C. DALAND. Home address: 262 N. Grove St., E. Orange, N. J.

THOMAS M. HOFFNAGLE is manager of the Socony-Vacuum Gas Station at Grand and Flushing Avenues, Mayetta, L. I., N. Y. Home address: Apt. 5B, 43-17 48th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

ALFRED G. MORSE is a special agent for the Shelby Mutual Plate Glass and Casualty Company at 99 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn. Home address: 80 Washington St., Forestville, Conn.

MAURICE J. PAGE is immigrant inspector and acting naturalization examiner for the U.S. Government at Baltimore, Md. Home address: Apt. 50, Oaklee Village, Baltimore, Md.

DR. and MRS. ARTHUR J. HOFFMAN are parents of a daughter, Judith Barbara, born March 23, 1940.

VALMER J. GOLTRY is superintendent of the Protestant Children's Home at 3270 Jefferson Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Announcement has been received of the engagement of ELBERT H. HENRY to Miss Ruth I. Rogers.

SAMUEL GUARNACCIA has received an appointment as instructor in Italian and Spanish and coach of freshman football at Middlebury College for the coming year.

The engagement of MARGUERITE ELIZABETH BROWN to George H. Shay of Somerville, N. J., was announced on March 29.

MRS. DONALD C. CHASE (Ruth B. Burnham). Address: 191 Gulf St., Milford, Conn.

ELIZABETH H. DYER. Address: 11 Greenridge Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

ELEANOR M. KOCHER has been appointed assistant head nurse at the Babies' Hospital in New York City.

MRS. DONALD MOODY (Janette Lewis). Address: 71 Symphony Rd., Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

ELIZABETH C. NORMAN is office manager of the main office of the Ballard School, Y. W. C. A., New York City. Address: 218 East 84th St., New York, N. Y.

1931

MR. AND MRS. ROY C. DAVENPORT (Mary Birrell, '32). Address: 234 Villard Ave., Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

RICHARD E. McGRAW. Home address: 97 North Ninth St., Newark, N. J.

W. KENNETH COX. Home address: Port Leyden, N. Y.

ROY E. HARDY is a fur buyer for Raphael Weill and Company in San Francisco, Calif. Home address: 2505 Gough St., San Francisco, Calif.

FRED L. ROBINSON is employed by the Goddard Baking Company in Claremont, N. H.

PHILIP E. BREWER married Miss Elizabeth Stevens on February 10.

ERIC GOULLAUD. Address: c /o Kendall Hills, Lewis Manufacturing Co., Walpole, Mass.

Announcement has been received of the engagement of WILLIAM B. HAWLEY to Miss Jean Marr. They plan to be married June 1.

SAMUEL L. ABBOTT is assistant headmaster of the Rectory School in Pomfret, Conn.

MARY G. HENSELER. Address: 739 Boulevard East, Weehawken, N. J.

A son, Peter, was born to MR. and MRS. CECIL D. LOVELESS (Elizabeth Bull) on December 8, 1939. Address: 165 Court Rd., Winthrop, Mass.

MR. and MRS. JAMES CADY (Audria Gardner). Address: 59 Main St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

MR. and MRS. JOHN ROBERTS (Helen Legate) have announced the birth of a daughter, Judith Lee, on February 7.

ELIZABETH E. MOYLE. Address: 81 Church St., Branford, Conn.

1932

MRS. RAY THOMPSON (Helen Vorce) was recently elected president of the Fortnightly in Northfield, Mass.

MR. and MRS. F. H. WHITCOMBE (Catherine Carrick) have announced the birth of a son, Charles Carrick, on July 13, 1939. Address: 109 North Tenth Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.

HOWARD J. SMITH is a chemist with the Chase Brass and Copper Co., Inc., Address: 83 Willow St., Waterbury, Conn.

DR. LYNN R. CALLIN. Address: Savannah, N. Y.

CLARENCE A. LILLY is claims manager for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company at St. Paul, Minn. Home address: 2177 Randolph St., St. Paul, Minn.

WALTER J. NELSON, head football coach at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, has been appointed head baseball coach as well.

MRS. DONALD F. WHITNEY (Dorothy Vergason) is a social worker at the Norwich State Hospital. Address: Vergason Ave., Norwichtown, Conn.

A son, David Hudson, was born to the REVEREND GEORGE BOOTH OWEN, '33, and MRS. OWEN (M. Christine Jones, '32). on March 8.

JANE DICKERMAN. Address: 734 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WILLA R. SMITH. Address: 4 Willard St., Hartford, Conn.

1933

GEORGE E. YEOMANS has just been awarded a Sloan Fellowship for study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology next year.

FREDERICK W. BRINK has received the degree of Master of Theology from Temple University. He is at present a candidate for the Doctor of Sacred Theology degree.

DR. REGINALD K. HOUSE has a teaching fellowship at Dartmouth Medical School in Pathology. Home address: 17 Allen St., Hanover, N. H.

MADISON MANCHESTER is assistant in the advertising department of the American Airlines, Inc., New York City.

MELVIN H. GLAZIER is a representative for the International Correspondence School. Address: 67 Bryant St., Springfield, Mass.

REV. ROBERT B. THOMAS has been appointed assistant to the pastor of Christ Church in Glens Falls, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLAMORE CHASE was awarded the Henry Strong Denison Fellowship in Agriculture on April 5 for study in the Graduate School of Cornell University for the academic year 1940-41.

A son, Douglas Harold, was born to MR. and MRS. HOWARD CORMIER (Elizabeth Seeley) on December 23, 1939.

MR. and MRS. JOHN M. DAVIDSON (Marian E. Ball). Address: 15 Wendover Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. and MRS. ELMER V. WILLIAMS (Alice Washburn). Address: 5 West Parnassus Ct., Berkeley, Calif.

1934

PHELPS N. SWETT, JR., married Miss Lydia Berry on March 30. Mr. Swett is assistant manager of a new Sears Roebuck store in Augusta, Me. Home address: Augusta House, Augusta, Me.

A daughter, Judith Myers, was born February 17 to MR. and MRS. EDWARD W. HEARNE, JR. (E. Elizabeth Brown, '32).

KENNETH S. GOODYEAR is an industrial engineer with the U.S. Rubber Company in Naugatuck, Conn. Home address: 111 Dunn Ave., Naugatuck, Conn.

A daughter, Charlotte Anne, was born February 14, to MR. and MRS. CHARLES N. DUBOIS.

JAMES A. FECHHEIMER is a teacher of English at the James Monroe High School in New York City.

DR. CURTISS B. HICKCOX is a resident in anesthesia at Hartford Hospital.

A daughter, Donna Lee, has been born to MR. and MRS. ALLEN M. FLAGG.

JAMES S. TYLER is assistant director of sales promotion with the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, 370 Lexington Ave., New York City.

The engagement of DR. THOMAS R. NOONAN to Miss Ruth C. Hill has been announced.

DONALD R. MACQUIVEY is "shift engineer" with RCA Communications, Inc., at Bolinas, Marin County, Calif.

KENDALL P. THOMAS recently married Miss Eleanor Hannah. Mr.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

Thomas is a graduate student at Brown University, and is an assistant in the department of physics at that institution.

WINIFRED W. BLAND has a secretarial position with the J. B. Lippincott Co., N. Y. C. Address: 61 Sunderland Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

HELEN S. BURT is a graduate fellow at the University of New Mexico. Address: 119 N. Maple, Albuquerque, N. M.

MRS. ROGER CHAPPELL (Ruth Foulds). Address: 23081 Cayuga, Hazel Park, Mich.

MAUDE H. CHASE was married to William B. Meisner of Wollaston, Mass., on April 3.

The engagement of RENA DORIS DOWNING to Ernest Myron Savage of Montpelier, Vt., was announced on March 6.

THAIS DE TRANSEHE was married on January 20 to Charles Skinker of New York City.

V. ARNOLDA GIFFORD is a member of the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Mass.

A son, Nelson Lewis, was born to MR. and MRS. EMORY HOWES (Mary Priscilla Hall) on January 29.

MRS. HOWARD G. LANGDON (Carolyn Stafford). Address: 57 Sumner St., Hartford, Conn.

MRS. LUTHER A. NELSON (Elizabeth Jane Fernalld). Address: Hudson Ave., Stillwater, N. Y.

THE REVEREND and MRS. THOMAS P. SIMPSON (Alice Sunderland) have announced the birth of a son on December 27, 1939. He has been named Leslie Ernest for his maternal grandfather, Reverend Dr. Leslie Ernest Sunderland, '04, who died on November 21, 1939. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have recently moved to 1607 West 43d St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

1935

DOROTHY MASKELL was married on May 13th to William F. Henderson of Pittsfield, Mass.

MR. and MRS. ROBERT G. PROUTY (Jessie M. Gibson). Address: 38 Pleasant Street, Spencer, Mass.

A daughter, Nancy Vail, was born to MR. and MRS. RALPH V. GAGE (Helen Stetson) on June 23, 1939. Address: 23 Kenmore Road, Malden, Mass.

MR. and MRS. HENRY DUSENBERY, JR. (Arline Newcomb). Address: 72-08 34th Ave., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

A son, John Benedict Roache, 3d, was born to MR. and MRS. J. BENEDICT ROACHE, JR., on November 11, 1939.

MOLLIE CONVERSE has a teaching position in Norwich, Vt. Address: Bridport, Vt.

ROBERTA WIGHTMAN, landscape architect, has been appointed to the membership committee of the Chicago chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Address: 306 South Grand Avenue West, Springfield, Ill.

DONALD S. BROWN is production clerk for the Farrel-Birmingham Company, Ansonia, Conn. Home address: 103 Canner St., New Haven, Conn.

RAYMOND T. COE is a salesman for the Richardson Luggage Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Home address: 122 Sanders Ave., Scotia, N. Y.

ANTHONY J. COSTALDO is business representative for the American Federation of Office Employees, 265 West 14th St., New York City. Home address: 31-30 137th St., Flushing, N. Y.

MR. and MRS. WALTER H. FREEMAN, JR. (Lois Sheldon, x '34) Address: 7 Vincent Place, Montclair, N. J

ARNOLD R. LAFORCE is instructor in banking and finance at New York University. Home address: 212 Highland Ave., Newark, N. J.

MARK S. RICHMOND is assistant parole officer at the U.S. Penitentiary in Lewisburg, Pa.

Announcement has been received of the marriage of GERALD BARRETT to Miss Ann Tower.

VICTOR J. RICCIO married Miss Elinor H. Maier on March 9th.

A son, Edgar Flint, has been born to MR. and MRS. FRANK LOMBARDY (Ruth Furness, '37), 9 North St., Montpelier, Vt.

CHESTER J. MODZELEWSKI is an interne at St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, N. J.

Announcement has been received of the engagement of W. NOEL WHITTLESEY to Miss Donnelda Sanborn.

RICHARD WILLIAMS is employed in the production department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are living at 1014 Baker Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.

REV. and MRS. PRESCOTT B. WINTERSTEEN (Dorothy Drown, '39) Address: Marblehead, Mass.

FRANCIS H. CADY is student computor on the seismograph crew with the Carter Oil Company.

1936

AUDREY KEFFER has completed advanced courses in Spanish at the Berlitz School of Languages in New York and has a position as secretary with the American Airways at the LaGuardia Airport.

HARRIET B. COOK. Address: 26 Sherman Ave., Glens Falls, N. Y.

A son, Jeremy, was born to MR. and MRS. RAYMOND COBB (Elizabeth Baker) on February 15.

ELIZABETH P. LAWTON was married on March 30 to Mr. Julian A. Wilhelm of Sandusky, Ohio. Address: 20 Phillips St., Boston, Mass.

RUTHANNA WILSON is engaged in social work in Milwaukee, Wis. Address: 1940 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

BARBARA LILLEY. Address: 29 Fairfield St., Boston, Mass.

HELEN C. ARONSON has a secretarial position with a law firm in Rutland, Vt. Address: Proctor, Vt.

JANET HOWE is demonstrating electrical equipment in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address: 108 Hooker Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GEORGE H. DANIELS is a research chemist with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. Address: 1006 Jefferson Street, Wilmington, Del.

The engagement of ROBERT B. BRYANT to Miss Helen J. Tuttle has been announced.

JOHN H. MARTIN is a graduate student and instructor at Grenoble University, France. Address: Chez Mme Crespelle, 155 Cours Jean Jaures, Grenoble (Isere) France.

PETER S. NEWTON who is a marketing assistant with the Vacuum Oil Company of South Africa, Ltd. is now located at Johannesburg, South Africa.

CECIL B. GODDARD who is a claims adjuster for Liberty Mutual Insurance Company is now located in Boston. Home address: 66 Terrill St., No. Quincy, Mass.

HENRY F. MACLEAN is teaching at Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio.

Announcement has been received of the engagement of G. WILBUR WESTIN to Miss Lillian Alexander.

FRANK S. BOYCE is a clerk at the Hotel Brunswick, Lancaster, Pa.

FRANK B. MOORE. Address: Gull Hill School, Orleans, Mass.

LEWIS G. ALLBEE is teaching at St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., for the remainder of the school year.

CLEMENT HILL has a position with the Jones and Lamson Machine Company in Springfield, Vt.

DOUGLAS F. REILLY is in charge of production in the lithographic department of the Buck Printing Company of Boston, Mass.

DOUGLAS C. RUBB is an editor in the legal publications department of Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York City. Home address: 50-52 194 St., Flushing, N. Y.

1937

HERBERT T. S. ELLISON. Address: 111 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y.

NORMAN L. WENDLER. Address: 1101 Jaques Ave., Rahway, N.J.

FRED H. SMITH has been awarded a George W. Ellis Fellowship for study at Columbia University.

FREDRIC D. MANCHESTER is associated with Wm. H. Harlow and Sons, (lumber and coal) of Hyde Park, Mass. Home address: 71 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Announcement has been received of the engagement of RICHARD LUCAS to Miss Marion L. Griffith.

PAUL A. MYERS is a credit adjustor for the C.I.T. Corporation. Home address: 117 Cedar St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ALBERT W. POILLARD is a soil surveyor with the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

STEPHEN D. WARD is assistant superintendent of the Buffalo

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Company. Home address: 125 W. North St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WINSTON R. WORDSWORTH is a clerk in the National Mahaiwe Bank in Great Barrington, Mass. WINSTON and WATSON WORDSWORTH have a dance orchestra called the Wordy Brothers' Orchestra.

MRS. JACK E. BERNO (Joy Rahr). Address: 441 Davis Rd., Mansfield, O.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of JANETTE BRAUMULLER to Raymond L. Fuller of East Orange, N. J.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE W. ROESCH, JR. (Mildred Trask). Address: 490 East 23d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engagement of JEAN E. PORTER to EDWIN A. VASSAR was announced on March 26.

The engagement of KATHERINE R. STACKEL to ROBERT W. LEONARD was announcde in February. Mr. Leonard is studying at Columbia University this semester.

JEAN WILCOX, case investigator for the State Old Age Assistance Department, was transferred in February from St. Johnsbury to Rutland, Vt. Address: 81 South Main St., Rutland, Vt.

DORIS RYAN was married on April 6 to Stanley Pitcher of Worcester, Mass. Bridesmaids were MARJORIE R. FIELDEN, DORIS CUTTING, CAROLYN COZZIO, and MURIEL JONES NELSON.

MR. and MRS. FRANKLIN PERRY (Constance Gooch). Address: Court St., Exeter, N. H.

1938

ELIZABETH GALVIN: Address: Salisbury, Vt.

ELIZABETH GATES is librarian at the East Rutherford High School in N. J., and is taking courses toward her M.A. at N. Y. U. in American Literature. Address: Y.W.C.A., Prospect St., Passaic, N. J.

PHYLLIS MALCOLM has a position with Buchanan and Company, advertising agency, in Los Angeles. Address: 4717 Elmwood, Los Angeles, Calif.

JAMES A. LEACH is employed by the McCrory Stores Corp., Newark, N. J. Residence: 454 High St., Newark, N. J.

THOMAS F. BAKER married Miss Avia E. Birnie on March 29.

ROBERT E. CAIRNS is a chemist in the research laboratory of the Shawinigas Resins Corp., Springfield, Mass. Residence: 198 Central St., Springfield, Mass.

JOHN CHALMERS is an instructor in economics at Cornell University. Residence: 711 E. Seneca St., Ithaca, N. Y.

JOHN H. OTTEMILLER is a circulative assistant in the Columbia College Library. Residence: 201 W. 109th St., N. Y. C.

HERVEY W. MEAD. Address: Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

BERNARD H. BRUSSEAU is contact man for the Lockhead Dental Laboratories of Boston, Mass.

PAUL G. BUSKEY is assistant chemist in the Louis Dejonge Coated Paper Company, Fitchburg, Mass.

BRUCE B. PEACH is office manager for the Ralph E. Perry Company of Boston. Residence: 88 Charles St., Boston, Mass.

BRUCE ST. JOHN is instructor in history and Spanish at the Scarborough School, Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

THOMAS W. SWAN, JR., is employed in the sales promotion department of The Texas Company, Boston, Mass. Residence: 33 Pinckney St., Boston, Mass.

EDWARD B. HAYWARD is teaching at the New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.

MARTHA E. ARNOLD. Address: Bethel, Vt.

DOROTHY E. DUNBAR was married on April 13 to ARTHUR E. WILSON, '37, in Westfield, N. J. Bridal attendants included FLORENCE HULME and RUTH COLESWORTHY HUBBARD, '39; DOUGLAS REILLY, '36, was an usher. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are living at 99 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engagement has recently been announced of JENNIE-BELLE PERRY to Frederick Arthur Armstrong of Norwich, N. Y.

ELIZABETH E. OSBORNE was married on April 7 to Russell W. Hadden of Poughkeepsie. JANE KINGSLEY was maid of honor; POLLY OVERTON was also in the bridal party.

1939

PHILIP CARY. Address: 111 Franklin Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Cary is employed by the J. P. Stevens Co., 1410 Broadway, N.Y.C.

MARJORIE KOHR has a secretarial position with the Electro-Metallurgical Company of the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation in New York City.

EDITH EGBERT has a secretarial position with the New Amsterdam Casualty Company in New York City.

ANNETTE BELLINGER has a secretarial position with an advertising agency in Boston, Mass. Address: 424 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

ELEANOR T. CALDWELL has been awarded a tuition scholarship for study at Smith College where she will continue with her work in geology.

The engagement of RUTH D. COLEMAN to RAYMOND J. SKINNER was announced on January 20.

RICHARD C. SABRA has been appointed as postal clerk in the General Post Office, New York City at 9th Ave. and 33rd St. Residence: 1705 81st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NORMAN C. SMITH is a student at the Hartford, Conn., College of Law.

GORDON A. BARROWS is a field representative and pre-college counselor for Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio.

SCRIBNER C. DAILEY is employed by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc. (advertising), Philadelphia, Pa.

DEANE F. KENT has been awarded a teaching fellowship in geology at Northwestern University for 1940-42.

DONALD R. MESERVE is a chemist with the H. V. Walker Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Residence: 1003 North Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

PHILLIPS PALMER married Miss Ann Sibert April 2. Mr. Palmer is aprivate tutor at SECRET, Amenia, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. STOOPS is a salesman with F. R. Tipler & Co., 366 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

JOHN GOLEMBESKE has been appointed a resident adviser at Syracuse University for the coming year.

EDWARD PALMER has received a fellowship in political science at Syracuse University.

PAUL D. VANCELETTE married Miss Marjorie B. Butler September 12, 1939.

BROOKS JENKINS is a book clerk with Brentano's Bookstore, 1322 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

JOHN B. GRAY is a metallurgical analytical chemist with the Union Carbide Company in Niagara Falls, N. Y. Residence: 114 78th St., N. Y. C.

RALPH PETRIZZI is making a fine reputation as a tenor soloist in New Mexico, where he is head of the French and Spanish departments at the Los Alamos ranch school.

ROBERT ROWE is the composer of the music and lyrics of the musical comedy "Sing a Song of College" recently presented by the Rutland, Vermont, High School dramatic and musical groups.

1940 ALUMNI FUND

Over $8000 On May 15

With the Alumni Council's Roll Call now being carried to the individual members of the alumni body by local chairmen, only a preliminary report is yet available but the fact that $8100 has already been reported to the Alumni Fund Committee in gifts and pledges is most encouraging. The Alumni Council voted last fall to raise $10,000 toward the restoration of salary cuts of the Middlebury faculty and $1500 for alumni office expenses.

While the men joining the central committee have pledged or paid $100 each, the Committee's aim is to have a contribution by June 30th from every alumnus in accordance with his means, and the project to be really successful must have the general support of all Middlebury men.

The names of contributors to the 1940 Alumni Fund will be published without amounts contributed.

Alumni can avoid the necessity of a personal follow-up by informing the chairman of the Alumni Fund Committee, Mr. William M. Meacham, Box 1486, Boston, Mass. as to what the Committee may count on from them.